

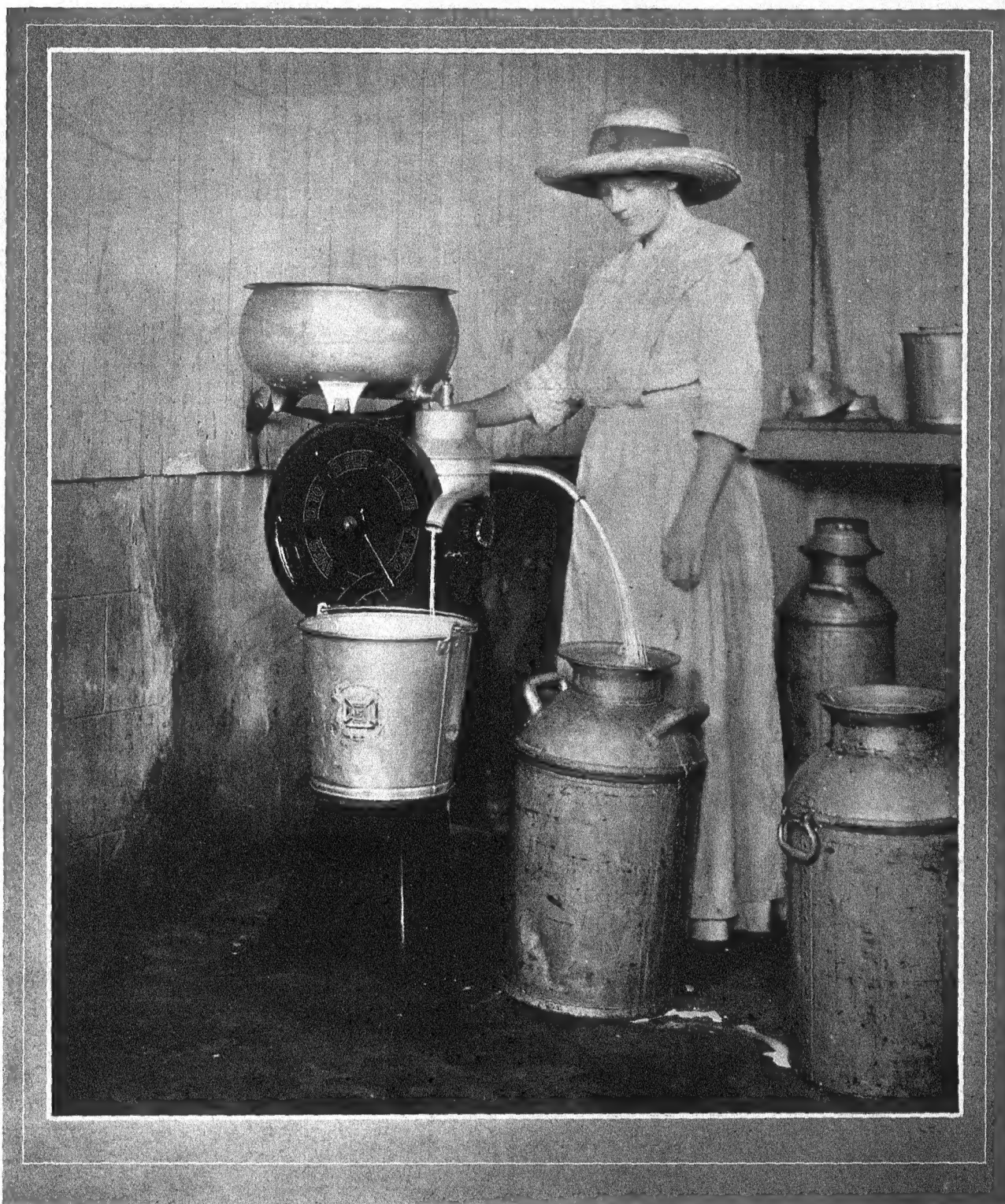
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man

January 19, 1916

\$ 1.50 per Year

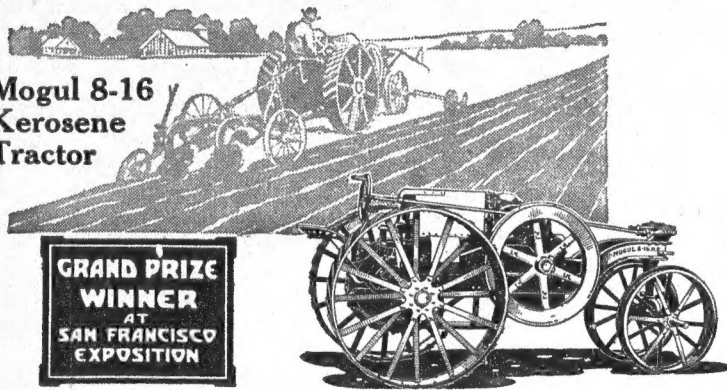


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CASTOR	Feb. 7, 8, 9, 1916
EDMONTON	Feb. 10, 11, 12, 1916

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A PINK NOTICE

A pink notice attached to this page shows that your subscription will expire the end of this month. We hope you have enjoyed The Guide and that you will send us \$1.50 for your renewal at once, using the blank coupon and the addressed envelope which will also be enclosed. We always give several weeks' notice so that subscribers will have plenty of time to forward their renewals and not miss any copies of The Guide. We cannot supply back copies of The Guide, so we hope you will not delay in sending your renewal. When requesting a change of address, please give us three weeks' notice. If the date of the address label on your Guide is not changed within a month after you send your renewal, please notify us at once. It is always safer to send your money by postal or express money orders. Mail your \$1.50 today.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the Official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: John W. Ward and Ernest J. Trott
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

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January 19, 1916

No. 3

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Livestock Display—14 cents per agate line.

Classified—4 cents per word per issue.

No discount for time or space on any class of advertising. All changes of copy and new matter must reach us seven days in advance of date of publication to ensure insertion. Reading matter advertisements are marked "Advertisement." No advertisement for patent medicines, liquor, mining stock, or extravagantly worded real estate will be accepted. We believe, thru careful enquiry, that every advertisement in The Guide is signed by trustworthy persons. We will take it as a favor if any of our readers will advise us promptly should they have reason to doubt the reliability of any person or firm who advertises in The Guide.

UNION BANK PROSPERS

The shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada heard a very gratifying report at their annual meeting, held in Winnipeg on January 12. The Union is one of the three Canadian banks which have their headquarters in Western Canada, and its continued prosperity is a matter of satisfaction to all westerners. The bank has a capital of \$5,000,000 and a rest account of \$3,400,000. Net profits for the year ending November 30, 1915, were \$659,688, which is \$52,752 less than in the previous year. This slightly lower profit is due to the policy adopted by the bank of keeping larger reserves of cash and liquid assets available for emergencies during war time, a policy which has no doubt contributed largely to the sound condition of Canadian banks. Profits have, however, been sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 9 per cent. per annum, including the bonus; to transfer \$150,000 to contingent account, and to carry forward \$106,976.75 to the credit of profit and loss account.



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New system Teeth, without plates; crowns, inlays, all kinds of fillings; extractions or any other form of work performed for you by the most up-to-date methods. Samples of our work shown and estimates given upon request.

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GUARANTEED to pull two 14-in. Plows under ordinary conditions, and to deliver 20 h.p. at the belt.

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It has always been a source of amazement to the thousands of farmers who have given the Big Bull Tractor the test of real work on their farms, how such a reliable, powerful machine could be built to sell for such a low price as \$695.00. It can no longer be done, owing to the enormous advance in the cost of steel and other metals. But we have a limited number for

Special January Sale at \$695.00 f.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont.

Absolutely the last machines to be sold at the old price. Of the 62 machines recently advertised in The Guide for immediate sale at this price, many have already been sold and enquiries and orders are steadily coming in. **IF YOU WANT TO SAVE THAT \$105.00 YOU WILL HAVE TO ACT AT ONCE.**

Time for Delivery Extended to April 1st

The snow blockade has made delivery of all these machines practically impossible in January. We also find that so many farmers have had difficulty in marketing their grain owing to the freight congestion. We will, therefore, extend the time for delivery up to April 1st, but all orders, with the accompanying deposit of \$100.00, must reach us not later than January 31st. As the number of machines available at the price of \$695.00, F.O.B. Port Arthur, Ont., will likely be exhausted before the end of the month, orders will be given precedence according to date of arrival at this office. **Remember the terms: \$100.00 cash with order, balance (\$595.00) plus freight to point of destination, on delivery of machine. Fill out the Coupon and mail today.**

BONSPIEL VISITORS

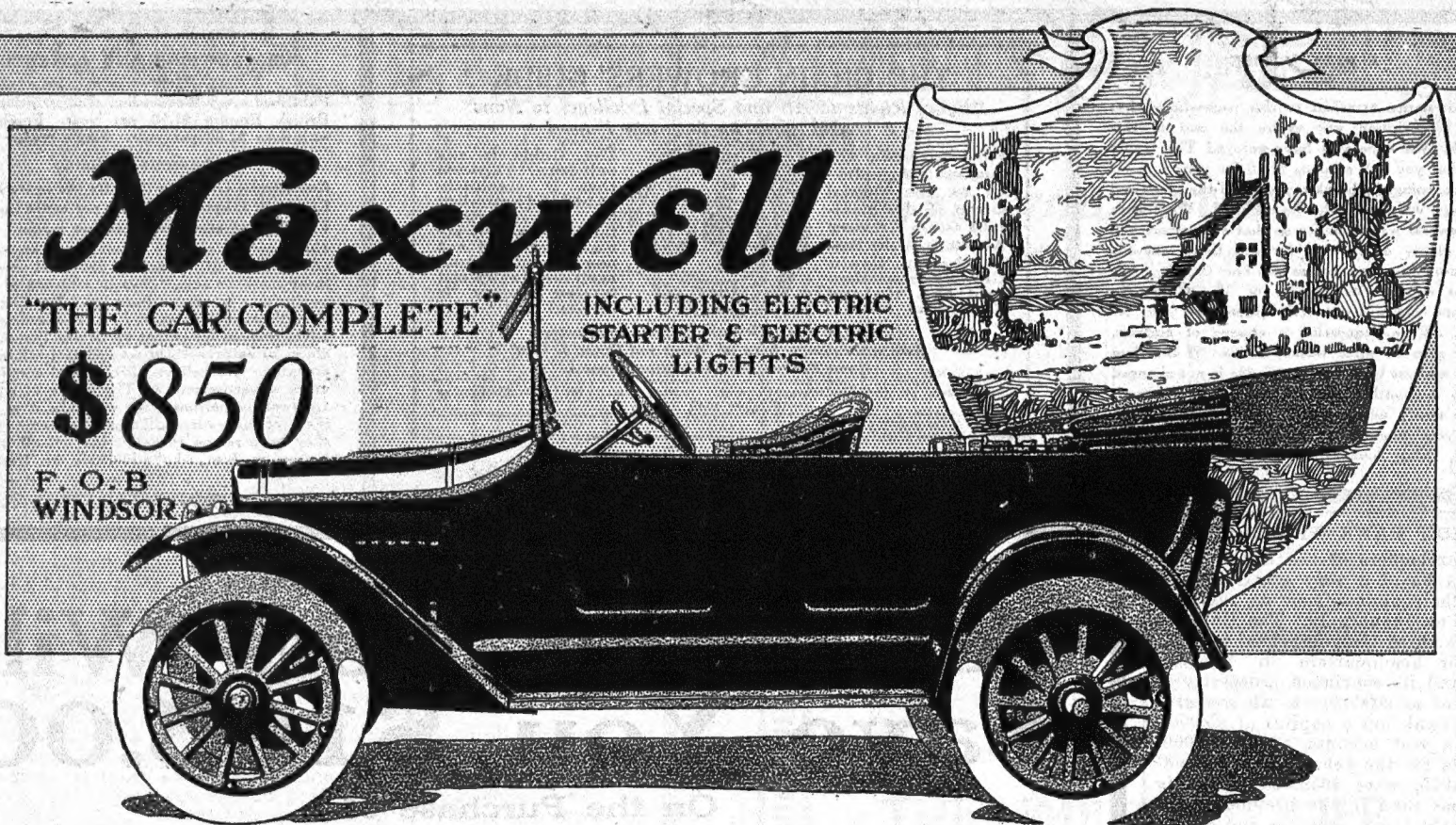
Many Farmers will be attending Bonspiel this year, February 12th-22nd, or taking advantage of the low fares on all railroads at that time to visit Winnipeg. You will find a BIG BULL ready for your inspection at our offices, 333 Main Street, right in the heart of the city, at the corner of Portage and Main—The handiest place to visit in town.

Bull Tractor Co.
Of Canada Limited

Factory at Port Arthur, Ont.

333 Main Street, WINNIPEG, Man.

BULL TRACTOR CO. OF CANADA, LTD.
333 Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.
Gentlemen—Enclosed find Bank Draft \$100.00. Deposit on Bull Tractor at the price of \$695.00 f.o.b. Port Arthur, Ont. Balance will be paid on delivery of the machine.
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Address
19-1-16



The Value of "Complete"

YOU never raise a barn without including the cost of a roof—to make it complete.

You never buy a wagon without including the cost of the tongue—to make it complete.

You should never buy an automobile unless everything needed to make it complete is included in the price advertised.

Maxwell—The Proof

\$850 is the limit of your Maxwell investment. All the dollars that you might spend for "accessories" so often necessary would not make the Maxwell more comfort-creating—more finished—more complete.

Compare the Maxwell with what you had expected to find in an absolutely high-grade automobile of *proven performance* for \$850. Read the list of features that go to make the Maxwell complete—all are yours without extra cost when you buy a Maxwell.

And the *after-cost*—the Maxwell again stands for the *utmost* in motoring economy. By actual records, based on sworn affidavits and the unsolicited reports of thousands of

owners, the Maxwell has established undisputed supremacy for low gasoline consumption—low oil consumption—excess tire mileage—low repair bills.

Think what this means. For \$850 you can own a powerful, fast, handsome, dependable, full five-passenger automobile.

You can know its benefits *without* incurring the high expense that is part of most automobiles of equal size and completeness.

Write for some interesting facts and photographs and name of nearest Maxwell Dealer

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, Limited

Dept. C. P. WINDSOR, ONTARIO

This gives you the right idea of Maxwell completeness at \$850

ELECTRIC Starter and Electric Lights.
MOTOR—Four-cylinder, L-head type, cast en bloc. Bore $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.; stroke $4\frac{1}{2}$ in.; detachable head; oil reservoir of aluminum; valves completely enclosed.
MAGNETO—Simms high tension.
CLUTCH—Cone, faced with multibest's lining, runs in oil, takes hold smoothly and without grabbing.
TRANSMISSION—Selective sliding gear. Three speeds forward and one reverse.
CONTROL—Center, left side drive; foot ac-

celerator. 16 in. steering wheel; improved instrument dash board with all instruments set flush.

WHEEL BASE—103 inches; tread 56 in.; 60 in. optional for the South.

WHEELS—Artillery, of best grade hickory; 12 spokes in both front and rear; equipped with Stanweld demountable rims.

TIRES— $30 \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ in., front and rear. Famous make of anti-skid tires in rear.

SPRINGS—Front, semi-elliptic, 32 in. long. Rear $\frac{1}{4}$ -elliptic, lower half 40 in. long, scroll 16 in. long from center of spring shackle to spring seat; fixed at front, shackled at rear and mounted on rocking seat.

AXLES—Front, drop-forged, I-beam section, complete with spring seats. Rear, floating type. No load carried on driving shafts.

BRAKES—Internal and external, actuated on $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. drums on rear wheels.

EQUIPMENT—Two electric head lights with dimmer, electric tail light, generator, storage battery, electric horn, speedometer, "one man" mohair top with envelope, and quick adjustable storm curtains, double ventilating rain-vision windshield, improved instrument board with all instruments set flush, demountable rims, spare tire carrier with extra demountable rim, jack, special wrenches and tools.

EVERY ROAD IS A **Maxwell** ROAD

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, January 19th, 1916

INDEPENDENT POLITICAL ACTION

The resolution which came before the Brandon convention in favor of independent political candidates in support of a Free Trade policy was merely the expression of a very wide spread feeling thruout the prairie provinces. The Free Trade movement in these provinces has been growing in strength for a number of years and is certain to continue to grow until some relief is secured from the oppressive burden which the protective tariff places upon the Western farmer. The situation has been clearly placed before the Ottawa Governments of both political parties many times and the only proposition for relief that has ever been made was the Reciprocity Agreement of unfortunate memory. It should not be forgotten that the Reciprocity Agreement provided only for free exchange of natural products, but, with one or two minor exceptions, gave no relief whatever in the taxation on manufactured goods. The protective system was established and is maintained for the purpose of allowing Canadian manufacturers to charge a higher price for their products, and incidentally to secure revenue for the public treasury. It has been repeatedly declared and never disproven that on manufactured goods the amount of duty collected by the government is about a quarter of the actual taxation which the protective system places upon the Canadian consumers. Every farmer in Western Canada who reads or thinks is well aware that the protective system is taxing him on practically every article that he has to purchase for use upon his farm or in his home.

Despite the fact that the Free Trade movement has been spreading and growing thruout the West the protective tariff burden has been increased instead of decreased and the members of the House of Commons from the prairie provinces, with few exceptions, have done but little in protest against this heavy burden upon their constituents. It is quite natural that the farmers should desire more definite action. At the next general election there will be 43 members elected from the prairie provinces, and in at least 36 of these seats the rural vote will be a majority. If even 20 bona-fide Free Trade candidates could be elected at the next election there would be a mighty force for Free Trade. Year by year the demand for a third party, or independent party or something similar, grows stronger in the West. It comes up for discussion at the annual conventions and in the local associations. An error, however, is being made in attempting to convert the farmers' associations into political organizations. It would be most undesirable even if it were possible to turn the farmers' organizations into political parties. These organizations all have their work to do in education, organization and commerce and it would be a very dangerous matter to force them into the political field. In fact such a proposition must not be considered seriously. But nevertheless political action is necessary and can be carried on without interference with or danger to the organization.

The biggest question in the West today is that of Free Trade and we believe that the organization of a Free Trade League would provide the opportunity for the educational work on this great reform and also the opportunity for political action whenever it was deemed necessary or wise. A Free Trade League might be established with central headquarters in charge of a paid secretary from which office might be distributed propaganda literature to be placed in the hands of every voter in the prairie provinces. It would be quite possible to establish branches in each of the large cities and towns and if at any time it was desired to put candidates in the field

headquarters for the league might be opened in each federal constituency. The farmers of the West realize the protective burden sufficiently that we believe they would contribute freely to a Free Trade fund so that there would be no difficulty in raising \$10,000 or \$15,000 per year to carry on the work. This does not represent by any means the full force of the movement for the reason that literature would be circulated by friends and public meetings addressed by the same people without any expense whatever. Another advantage of taking up the work thru a Free Trade League would be that very strong support would come from every city and town. In these centres there is always a considerable proportion of Free Traders and by uniting Free Traders of the towns and country an irresistible force would be created for the movement. We believe the plan of which this is but a brief outline would furnish an opportunity for those who want to take definite action and want to devote themselves to the cause of Free Trade and at the same time it would relieve the farmers' organizations from the danger which would be sure to follow their entry into active political warfare.

YOUR IDEA OF SCHOOLS

All over the continent the system of education is becoming more and more the subject of discussion and investigation. The aim of all this effort is to provide a system which will place within the reach of every child an opportunity for that kind of education which will best fit him or her for the life's work of service to their fellowmen. In Western Canada the problem is not by any means solved and this applies, particularly to the rural school. The city and town schools naturally receive more attention than the rural schools because all the educational experts are located in towns and cities where they have more frequent opportunities of investigation and consultation. No doubt a great deal of valuable aid towards the improvement of rural schools will come from the towns and cities, but to make the rural schools what they ought to be the rural parents and the rural teachers will be the chief factors in the improvement. In working towards this desired end we would like to offer The Guide as a medium thru which ideas and suggestions may be circulated as it is only by this means the best can be secured. As a beginning we would like to ask as many of our readers as are interested to send us an answer to these two questions:—

1. Of all that you were taught at school what has proved most useful to you in after life?
2. What have you learned since leaving school that you might have been taught while there?

To reply to these questions will necessitate some thought on the matter and will also afford an opportunity for an expression of views as to what should be taught in the schools, particularly the rural schools. There is no limitation placed upon the views which may be expressed, the aim and object being to ascertain what part of the teaching received was most useful or helpful and what could be taught in the schools which is now left to be learned in later life at much greater expense. We would like all these answers to reach The Guide office not later than February 10 and no answer must exceed 150 words in length. Every person is invited to answer, including teachers, preachers and trustees as well as those who hold no official position. Particularly we should like to hear from the men and women on the farms.

A SQUARE DEAL FOR SOLDIERS

With maimed and invalided soldiers returning to Canada on almost every boat, it is opportune to enquire if adequate provision is being made for the support of the men who have given their strength and their limbs in the defense of their country, and of the wives and families of those other heroes who have sacrificed their lives on the battlefield. All will agree that it is the duty of the state to take care of the wounded and the dependents of the killed, to support them if their injury is such that they are incapacitated and to make up to them as far as money can do so for the loss which they suffer as the result of partial disability. The present scale of pensions allowed to Canadian soldiers and their dependents, however, is totally inadequate. The pension of a private soldier rendered totally incapable of earning a livelihood as the result of wounds or injuries received, or illness contracted in action, or in the presence of the enemy, is \$22 per month, while if he is injured or contracts illness on active service during drill or training his pension is only \$16 per month. In addition to these amounts a married soldier receives \$11 per month for his wife and \$5 a month for each child, and if his injuries are of such a nature that he requires the constant services of an attendant, such as the loss of both legs or arms, or the sight of both eyes, he may receive an allowance equal to one-third of his pension, namely, \$7.33 a month if wounded in action, or \$5.33 a month if the injuries were received elsewhere. The widow of a soldier of the rank and file receives \$22 a month and \$5 a month for each child, the allowance for boys ceasing at 15 years of age and for girls at 17. A widow's pension is discontinued when she remarries, but she is eligible for a gratuity equal to two years' pension. Officers and non-commissioned officers are entitled to a more generous scale of pensions, the \$22 per month of the private being increased to \$28 for a sergeant, \$31 for a color sergeant, \$36 for a regimental quarter-master sergeant, \$40 for a warrant officer or lieutenant, \$60 for a captain, \$80 for a major, \$100 for a lieutenant-colonel, \$120 for a colonel and \$175 for a brigadier-general, with allowances for attendance and for the wife and children in proportion. A married soldier without children who is totally incapacitated and requires the constant services of an attendant is thus entitled to a maximum pension of \$484 a year if he is from the rank and file, or \$2,370 if he holds the rank of colonel. In our view, and we think most people will agree with us, the scale of pensions is unjust in the discrimination which it shows between the different ranks of the service and totally inadequate in so far as it applies to the rank and file and non-commissioned officers. When a soldier has been rendered incapable of earning a living by injuries received in the discharge of his duties, whether in the firing line or elsewhere, the least that this country can honorably do is to give him a pension of \$75 a month, which is the irreducible minimum on which he can be cared for in comfort. If the present scale of pensions remains in force thousands of maimed and crippled soldiers will be dependent on charity and many of them will become beggars on the streets. Such a future for our wounded soldiers is intolerable. The wonder is that under such conditions so many men have been found willing to enlist. It is only because they have shut their eyes to the personal sacrifice and thought only of the country's safety that the men have been found. An influential committee has taken the question up at Toronto and drawn up a revised scale of pensions which they are proposing to the Dominion Government and we hope that this demand for justice will be

supported by public opinion thruout the country.

THE LIBERAL OPPORTUNITY

Recently the leaders of the Liberal party thruout Canada gathered together in Ottawa to discuss the part their party would take in the solution of national problems which might come up in the House of Commons in the future. It was stated in the press report that the idea was not to lay down any national policy, but committees were organized for the following purposes:—

1. To study and report upon the finances of Canada, with special reference to the greatly increased national financial obligations, and ways and means to distribute the necessary charges or taxation among the people in the most equitable manner.

2. To consider problems of rural life in Canada with a view to federal legislation by which agricultural production may be promoted and our unemployed and our immigrants may be encouraged and enabled to engage in farming.

3. To study and report upon the establishment of a rural credit system, and such additions to the law affecting banking as may tend to make capital and loans for agricultural operations available on terms more favorable than at present obtained.

4. To inquire into and study the welfare of our returned soldiers, involving a consideration of the necessity for adequate pensions, vocational training, and such other assistance as may be required to enable them to again take their proper place in our national life.

5. To study and report upon the adoption of a scheme of technical education and industrial training in co-operation with existing provincial systems.

6. To study and report upon the question of exercising federal control over limited liability companies, so as to prevent fraud on the public by undue capitalization and in other ways, also the question of adopting a federal insolvency law.

7. To study and report upon a comprehensive program of social reform and health legislation which shall include measures such as (1) old age pensions; (2) national insurance for sickness and invalidity; (3) insurance of unemployment in certain occupations and industries.

This program of study and investigation which the Liberal Party has prepared covers many of the most vital problems of the nation. It is to be hoped that the investigation will be conducted thoroughly and that the party will arrive at some clear cut policy. The trouble with the Liberal party in the past twenty-five years is that it generally has a good policy when in Opposition and forgets all about it when it has been in power and has had an opportunity to fulfill the policy to which it was pledged. There are too many men in the front rank of the Liberal party of Canada today who have absolutely no conception of the true principles of liberalism and democracy. The party now has an opportunity to get down to first principles and declare a policy which will appeal to the people of Canada. The public is tired and disgusted with the graft and corruption which has characterized the administration of Canada under both political parties for the past twenty years. There is also a steadily growing feeling of revolt against the policy of legislating for the big interests as the Liberal party did during its fifteen years of office and as the Conservative party has done in the past four years. If the Liberal party wants to win the confidence of the public, the pathway is clear and the policy for the party to adopt is one in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age. Simply to "investigate" these questions is not enough. The people want action. What is the Liberal policy on the tariff? The present session will afford an opportunity for a declaration by the party leaders.

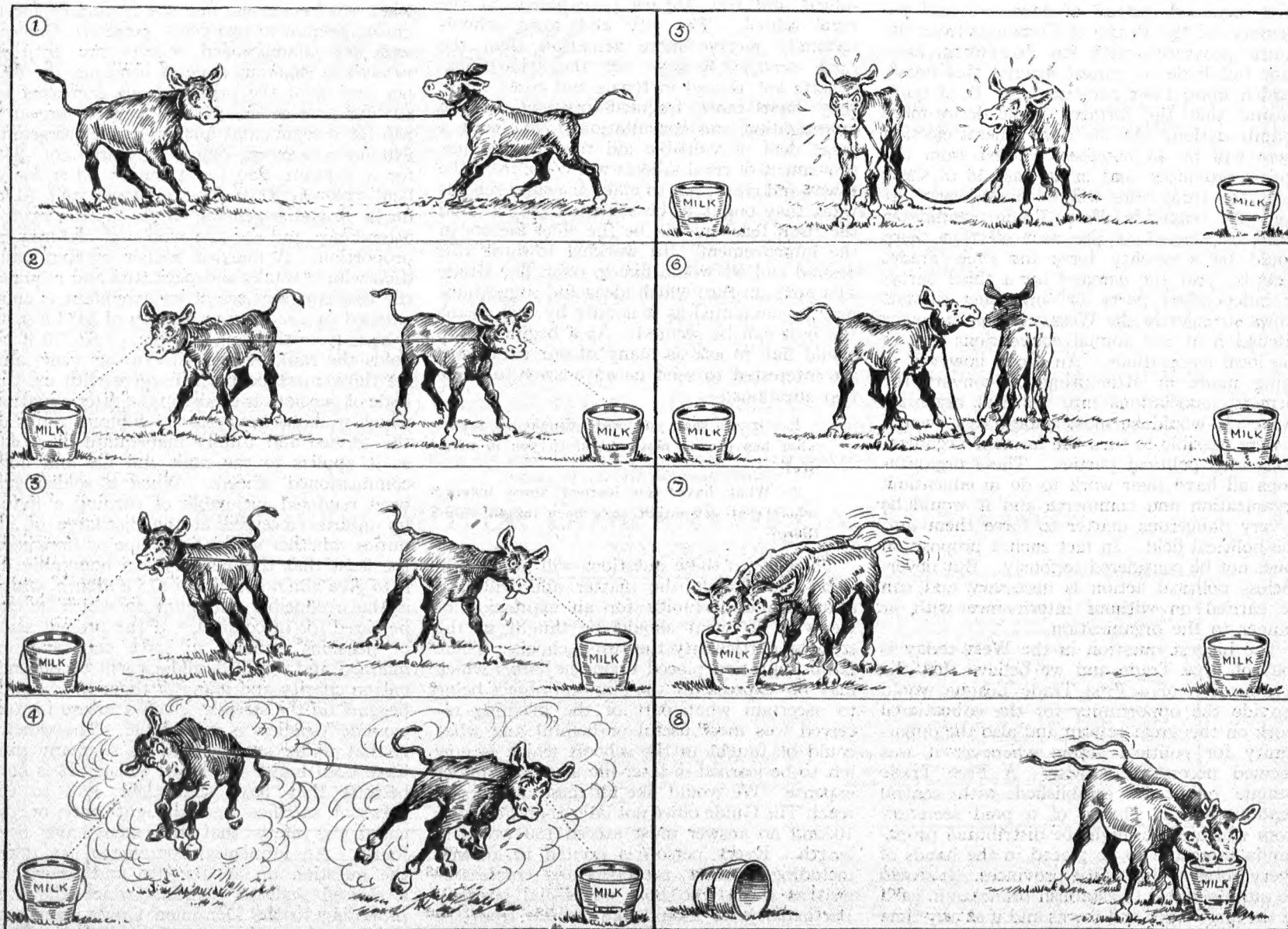
GET TOGETHER

To be of the greatest possible service to the greatest number is, or should be, the aim of all the public services. With the object of attaining this aim the agricultural departments thru the various provinces have an extension service as a means to assist in every way possible the man on the land. At this

time of the year short courses are in full swing. These do a lot of good, but they could be very much more effective if farmers themselves would only make them so. Lectures from experts and successful farmers are very useful in showing the principles underlying farm work and suggesting lines of improvement along which this can be done, but the most benefit of all can come from a live discussion of the subject by those attending these meetings. Experience is the greatest teacher in agriculture and experience is brought to light in the greatest quantity by discussions. After all the work which has been done by experimental stations and the like, all of it valuable enough it is true, by far the most appreciable development in farming has come thru exchanges of ideas and experiences over the fence in summer or around the stove during the long winter evenings. After all, farming, unlike almost every other business, is an individual problem, each particular farm calling for a certain treatment differing in some degree from its neighbor. And so while farmers and their wives ought to take advantage of every opportunity to attend all agricultural meetings within reasonable reach of the farm, mere attendance and silent listening to the speakers is not sufficient. Theory is very good flavoring for farmers' meetings, but it is actual experience which starts every new farming enterprise. Everyone can tell the other fellow something new and each can get some new idea from another's experience. A good, live, practical discussion at each farmers' meeting this winter will greatly assist the development of better farming thruout the community.

The best way to get a tin pot title in Canada is to skin the public out of a few millions or to become a tool in the hands of others engaged in the skinning process.

What are you doing to help your local association?



A LESSON IN CO-OPERATION

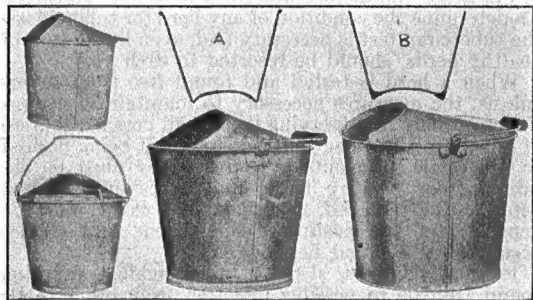
(Courtesy of Armour & Co.)

Farm Dairy Machinery

Care and attention given to the handling of milk and cream on the farm will greatly improve the quality of farm dairy products

By K. G. MacKay, Assistant Professor of Dairying, University of Saskatchewan

The title given this article may at first sight appear somewhat formidable and bring to the mind of the reader visions of complicated machines involving a large expenditure of capital. I do not, however, purpose to advocate such, or the purchase of even a milking machine. I shall rather attempt to deal with the



Modern milk pails. A shows undesirable ordinary type of pail. B shows same flushed with solder.

common, everyday utensils used in the care of milk and cream and the manufacture of the latter into butter. These for want of a better term will be designated machines.

How many look upon the dairy cow herself as a machine? A very complicated machine she truly is! Taking the rough grasses, grains and field roots, she uses the constituents composing them and manufactures the substance commonly known as milk. Milk is made up of a number of constituents, all having some special use. We are familiar with the water, fat and casein or the curdy portions of milk, but sugar we perhaps only know indirectly. When milk becomes sour, the sugar breaks up and is replaced by acid. Fat for butter making, casein for cheese making, are commercially the most important constituents and to preserve them in the best condition, knowledge and skill are called into use today more than ever before.

The dairy machinery to which we shall refer is used to facilitate the production of the best possible milk; milk which, if manufactured into butter or cheese, will be of the finest quality. The proper conditions for housing or stabling dairy cows do not come within the scope of this article nor does the feeding and care of the animal as regards cleanliness. If, however, these are neglected or at fault all our work afterwards may be very largely futile. It does not avail much if one goes to the expense of purchasing a sanitary milk pail and then places it under a cow whose udder is so covered with filth that every movement of the hands during milking causes a shower of dust and dirt to descend into the pail. Prerequisite to proper dairy utensils and machinery is the proper housing, feeding and management of the dairy herd.

Milk Pails Must be Easily Cleaned

Probably the first article in the farm dairy which demands our attention is the milk pail. Pails of different shapes and of different material are in common use. Perhaps the most common are of tin, fibre ware, wood or galvanized iron. The first only can be recommended. The others are all more or less unsanitary. Wooden pails should not under any consideration be used, for it is next to impossible to keep them in a sanitary condition. The milk pail should be made of heavy tin with a smooth surface to facilitate cleaning. Pails made out of sheet tin without any seams are by all means the most sanitary. The outline of the pail ordinarily sold is shown in the accompanying sketch. All can readily observe it is next to impossible to clean such a pail. It should, if purchased at all, have solder all round to fill up and round out the union of the side and bottom. In preference to the ordinary pail, use a modern or sanitary milk pail which has been shown to reduce the amount of contamination by 50 per cent or more when compared with the ordinary type. Any one of the types shown in the illustration should be found satisfactory.

Immediately milk is drawn it should be removed from the stable to a clean milk or separator room and separated or cooled down to 50° F. or below. Wash the milk pails before the milk has had time to dry on them. Rinse first with lukewarm water to remove milk which has adhered, then wash thoroughly with hot water to which washing soda or washing powder has been added, to remove all fat. Always use a brush for washing pails and all dairy utensils, for a cloth has

undoubtedly, in many cases, been the cause of giving butter a taint which cannot be better characterized than described as "dish rag flavor." Finally, scald thoroughly and place on a rack to dry. If possible let this be in the direct rays of the sun.

Milking machines have not, up to the present proven successful. On large dairy farms with skilled operators in charge they have been so far successful that we are led to believe they will become more common in future. On a farm of average size it is very doubtful if the installation of a milking machine would prove a profitable investment. Greater care is necessary with a machine to secure the best quality of milk than the average man is willing to bestow. The writer recently saw milk from a farm where a milking machine was used which was in quality quite below the average, in the same district, of milk drawn by hand.

Requirements of a good Cream Separator

Many different makes of separators are now on the market and the agent for each will probably state that his separator is the best made. Any of the well known separators should do close skimming. When choosing a separator one should, therefore, be partially guided by his or her own preference. Probably anyone is justified in asking for a separator that will skim clean, be light to turn, easy to wash, and withal, be durable. When purchasing a separator, secure one too large rather than too small. This will permit of increasing quantities of milk being separated without the time

Cool it to 50° F. or below and keep it cool until just before separating. Then heat to about 100° F., stirring well, add to the freshly drawn milk and separate in the ordinary way.

A cream testing about 35 per cent. fat under ordinary farm conditions is to be recommended. Thin cream will sour more quickly than thick and there is more volume to care for without any special advantage.

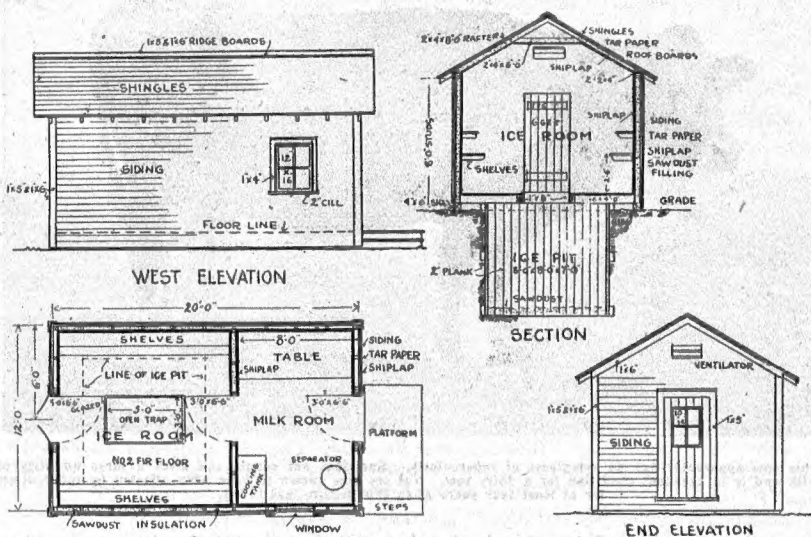
Arrangements for Cooling Very Important

Cleanliness in every detail of the work is the first necessity and cold is probably the second in the production of good dairy produce. Milk and cream should be immediately cooled to 50° F. or below and kept cool if they are to retain their desirable characteristics for any length of time. Water, ice, or a combination of the two, can be used for cooling. Where a liberal supply of cold water is available ice may not be necessary in order to enable cooling to be satisfactorily performed. Some wells furnish water, the temperature of which is never much above 40° F. Where such is the case, milk and cream may be rapidly cooled and kept cool without ice. Some make use of a well and lower cans of milk and cream into the water. A cooling tank such as is shown in the sketch is recommended. Place the tank in close proximity to the pump and have all the water required for the stock, etc., pass thru the tank. Where ice and water are both employed this tank can also be used, but instead of having all the water pumped run thru, only sufficient to fill the tank is run in. Ice is then added as required and the overflow water utilized for the stock.

There are probably few farms where ice would not be found useful and if once used would always be provided. Where a limited amount of water is available or only water that is high in temperature, ice is an actual necessity for the production of the highest grade of dairy produce. It may be procured in one of two ways—by gathering from the surface of lakes, ponds or streams, or by freezing water right in the place your ice is to be stored. Cheaply constructed ice houses are possible on almost every farm and where ice can be secured within reasonable distances probably many will plan to cut and store a supply. Where ice is not procurable it can be made and with very little protection saved for summer use. A hole large enough to contain the required supply can be dug in the ground in a convenient place. Water is pumped into or drawn and allowed to run into this hole during cold winter weather and as fast as one lot freezes more water is added. Protection from heat is necessary and is afforded by a building set over the ice and extending beyond for several feet all around. The plan shown for a combined ice and milk house is worthy of careful consideration.

Ice cream should be much more generally made and used on the farm than at present. Many who could make ice cream of the finest quality right in their homes often pay 10 or 15 cents a dish when they go to town, the materials for which do not cost more than 2 or 3 cents. A supply of ice having been secured, a freezer will not add much to the household expenses and will provide ice cream which can be used as dessert or in any other manner desired. It should not, however,

Continued on Page 23

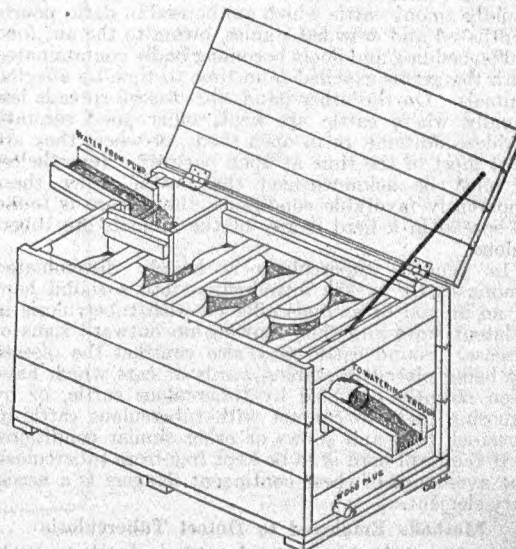


Farm milk house, with ice stored in a pit under the floor.

required being excessive. Where a gasoline engine is used for other purposes on the farm, it should be possible to have it so placed that it will run the separator, churn, etc. The engine must, however, not be in too close proximity to the separator, but should be in a different room and have the exhaust conducted carefully out of the building. Some time ago, when examining a lot of 45 different samples of butter, we found four that showed the taint of gasoline very clearly, probably all traceable to the engine employed to run the separators.

The separator should not be placed in the stable, but in a clean, well ventilated room off the stable or in a dairy room or building separate from the barn. A cement foundation makes for stability, but a firm wooden floor should be found satisfactory. The machine should be set perfectly level. If pieces of rubber packing are placed under the legs or base the running will be improved.

When starting the separator, oil where necessary, then get up speed gradually. Pour enough hot water into the bowl to wet and warm the bowl and when full speed has been attained turn on the milk. When the milk is all thru, flush out the bowl with skim milk or warm water. If water is used do not have it hot for it will melt the fat with which it comes in contact and cause the nitrogenous material to adhere, making the proper washing of the parts difficult. The separator parts should be well washed after each separation, first with lukewarm water, then hot water containing washing powder or soda and finally scalded and placed away in a clean, airy place to dry. Use a brush or brushes, never a cloth, for cleaning the separator. Some follow the practice of washing their separator only once a day in certain seasons. This practice can hardly be too strongly condemned. If there is not enough milk to warrant separating and cleaning twice daily, hold over milk from one milking to the next



A cooling tank which should be on every farm where milking is done

Fighting the White Plague

How can the farm herd be kept free from Tuberculosis?

By C. D. McGilvray, M.D.V., Winnipeg, Man.

It is generally recognized that tuberculosis is becoming more prevalent and widespread among cattle and that hogs are also frequently affected. As a result, considerable financial losses are being incurred to the livestock industry thru the number of carcasses of cattle and hogs which are being condemned on slaughter at abattoirs as unfit for food purposes, owing to being affected with tuberculosis. Further economic losses are also being incurred, owing to the loss of condition among affected animals, together with a decreased amount of milk produced among affected cattle in dairy herds, in addition to which there must also be considered the actual losses by death from the disease. The occurrence of tuberculosis among cattle has also a special significance, owing to the danger of human beings, particularly children, contracting the disease by the use of milk from affected cows.

The Cause and Transmission

In approaching the problem of "How can the farm herd be kept free from tuberculosis?" it would seem proper to first make reference to the cause and transmission of the disease, in order to assist in a better understanding of the methods required for its accomplishment.

Tuberculosis is a contagious and infectious disease, which is caused by a germ known as the bacillus tuberculosis. It is communicable from one animal to another either directly or indirectly. In the majority of cases healthy cattle become infected or contract the disease by consuming food or water contaminated with the germs from consumptive cattle, or else by inhaling the germs into the lungs. With regard to infection thru consuming germ contaminated food and water, this occurs in several ways. The germs are discharged from the lungs and air passages of consumptive cattle during spells of coughing, and if expelled on food stuffs or in the drinking water causes these to become contaminated and, in turn, will convey the disease to healthy animals, if consumed by them. In addition to the germs which may be expelled from the mouth and nose during spells of coughing, it is becoming more generally recognized that after the germs are coughed up into the mouth from the lungs, large numbers are swallowed again and pass into the bowels and are expelled from the body in the manure. The fact is that the discharging of the germs in this manner by consumptive cattle in their manure constitutes one of the greatest sources of conveying the disease, thru the infective discharges contaminating food stuffs, stable bedding, pasture and water. This manner of infection no doubt accounts to a large extent for the spread of the disease among cattle, both in the stable and at pasture, and also to hogs running in the same yards with consumptive cattle. Calves and hogs readily contract the disease when fed on milk or milk products from tuberculous cows.

In the case of infection by inhaling the germs into the lungs, this takes place most frequently in stables where some of the cattle are affected with open tuberculosis of the lungs. In these cases the germs, which are discharged by consumptive animals during spells of coughing, may contaminate the air in the stable to such an extent as to cause the other cattle in the stable to be breathing infected air.

Under farm conditions tuberculosis spreads more rapidly among cattle which are housed in dark, poorly ventilated and crowded stables, owing to the air, food stuffs, bedding and floors becoming badly contaminated with the germs expelled from time to time by affected animals. On the other hand, the disease spreads less rapidly where cattle are kept under good sanitary stable conditions, or in open sheds, or where they are kept most of the time at open pasture. Nevertheless it must be acknowledged that, even under these apparently favorable conditions, the disease is found to spread in a herd if any of the animals are tuberculous.

In general, tuberculosis is largely disseminated among cattle by the introduction into a sound herd of an animal or animals affected with tuberculosis in a latent state and thus showing no outward signs of disease. Sound cattle may also contract the disease by being placed in stables, yards or cars which have been recently occupied by tuberculous cattle, or by exposing them to contact with tuberculous cattle at livestock fairs and shows or other similar conditions.

If the farm herd is to be kept free from tuberculosis the avoidance of these contingent dangers is a necessary element.

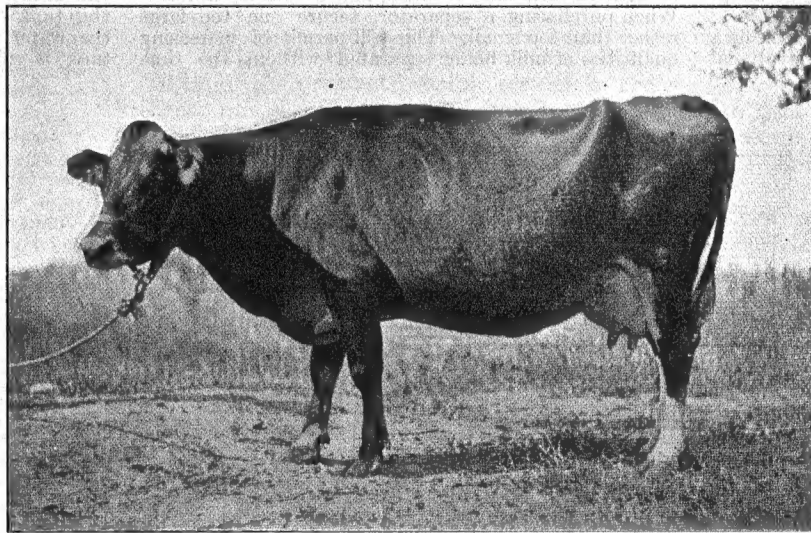
Methods Employed to Detect Tuberculosis

In view of the fact that tuberculosis develops slowly in the majority of cases in cattle, and a variable period

of months and sometimes years may elapse before any definite symptoms are shown, some satisfactory means must therefore be employed to determine the presence of the disease while in this concealed state. For this purpose the use is made of what is termed the tuberculin test. The substance used for the test is a product known as tuberculin, and which, from the method of its preparation, cannot possibly contain any living germs and therefore it cannot produce the disease when injected into an animal. It is also harmless when injected into a healthy animal and produces little or no effect. When injected into tuberculous animals it produces a marked effect, which is termed a reaction. The nature of the reaction exhibited consists of either a rise of temperature or a local swelling, depending on the method of application.

There are three methods of applying the tuberculin test which are being found satisfactory. These are known respectively as:—(1) The Intradermal tuberculin test; (2) The Intra-palpebral tuberculin test; (3) The Subcutaneous tuberculin test.

In the application of the Intradermal tuberculin test the tuberculin is injected into the layers of the skin, the site selected being the loose fold of skin on the under side of the tail, where it joins the body. The reaction effect produced in tuberculous animals is to cause a characteristic round, firm, swelling, the size of a walnut or larger, to appear in the course of twenty-four hours and which remains present for a day or more.



This cow apparently has no symptoms of tuberculosis. She does not cough, she gives a large quantity of milk and is in excellent condition for a dairy cow. Yet she was known to have been affected by tuberculosis for at least four years when this picture was taken.

The Intra-palpebral tuberculin test is commonly known as the eyelid test. In the application of this method the tuberculin is injected into the layers of the skin of the lower eyelid. The reaction effects produced in tuberculous animals is to cause, in the course of twenty-four hours, a marked swelling of the eyelids, together with a watery discharge from the affected eye.

The Subcutaneous tuberculin test is the method most commonly employed, as yet, in testing cattle. By this method a certain amount of tuberculin is injected beneath the skin, causing, in tuberculous animals, a fever reaction or rise in temperature, which begins about the eighth hour after injection and continues for several hours, usually lasting until about the twenty-first hour. The difference in the temperatures taken before and after injection form the basis of determining the results of the test and may be interpreted along the following lines:—1—In the case of cattle whose temperature, after injection, does not exceed 103° F., they may be considered as healthy, unless clinical symptoms of tuberculosis are present, or there is knowledge of recent exposure to the disease. 2—In the case of cattle whose temperature, after injection, rises above 103° F., but does not reach and exceed 104° F., they should be considered as suspicious. 3—In the case of cattle whose temperature, after injection, rises above 104° F., they should be considered as tuberculous.

Prevention and Control

The prevention and control of tuberculosis in a herd is warranted on the broad general principle of maintaining among animals a state of health and condition conducive to their well being and profitable utilization. There is a steadily increasing demand for dairy cows and breeding animals of sound health and it is becoming more evident that, from a commercial standpoint, the maintaining of a herd free from tuberculosis is a good business proposition. In the case of a herd containing pure bred animals their freedom from tuberculosis gives them a special value over and above their

individual merits, in that they are able to fulfil health requirements which may be imposed. In fact, in many instances, the sale of a pure bred animal is lost on account of it being tuberculous, altho otherwise suitable.

In the prevention and control of tuberculosis in a herd, the essential aims and objects of attainment are to protect a herd which is free from the disease from becoming infected and, in the case of an infected herd, to eradicate the disease and keep it sound thereafter. To determine the condition of any herd for tuberculosis the tuberculin test is necessary and, even in the case of healthy herds, should be resorted to each year.

When a herd is tested and found free from tuberculosis, the measures necessary to maintain it so consist essentially in preserving it from all possible sources of infection. In the event therefore of it being desired to add cattle from outside sources, they must be obtained from healthy herds and successfully tested before being included, as tuberculous cattle must be kept out of the pasture fields, sheds and stables occupied by a sound herd.

Precautions must also be taken against exposing sound animals to possible infection from other cattle at livestock fairs and exhibitions. Sound cattle must not be placed in stables, sheds or cars previously occupied by other cattle until they have been properly cleaned and disinfected. Constant vigilance is the element of safety, hence clean herds must be safeguarded from these contingent dangers.

In an Infected Herd

In dealing with an infected herd the course of procedure should be governed largely by the number and value of the animals affected. Where a herd is tested and found to be only slightly infected, the quickest and best results are obtained by immediately eliminating the reacting animals from the herd and premises. The stables and sheds on the premises previously occupied should then be carefully disinfected. The remaining herd should be tested again within six months to detect and remove any other reactors which may develop. This should be continued thereafter each year and the herd safeguarded against contingent dangers of infection as recommended for the protection of a clean herd.

In pure bred herds which are found to be more or less extensively infected, the most approved methods at the present time are directed towards the eradication of the disease and the maintenance thereafter of a sound herd, with the least material sacrifice. Towards this end an effort may be made to conserve the best individuals of the herd and an endeavor made

to build up a sound herd from the selected offspring and by the addition of healthy animals. To accomplish this, all of the calves born of reacting cows should be removed from their mothers immediately after birth and raised either on boiled or pasteurized milk or on milk from known healthy cows. If raised with reacting mothers they should be tested when six months old and then kept isolated for three months and again tested, and if they successfully pass both tests they may then be included in the new herd which is being developed. In the event of it being desired at any time to add cattle from outside sources to the new sound herd, they should be obtained from healthy herds and successfully tested before being included. The developing sound herd should be tested at intervals of six months and also safe-guarded from the original herd by effectively keeping them apart, both in the stable and at pasture. This may be provided for either by a rearrangement of the accommodation already on the premises or else by erecting a separate set of stables and yards to meet requirements.

Manure Source of Infection

So long as any consumptive cattle remain on the premises their manure should be considered as a dangerous element of germ contamination and should be disposed of in some safe manner to prevent it being a carrier medium of infection to the healthy cattle. The original herd should be steadily reduced in size by continually weeding out the less desirable animals and also by the elimination of any badly affected cases, thus removing from the premises the more dangerous spreaders of disease. As soon as the sound herd has become established to a sufficient extent, the remainder of the tuberculous herd should be dispensed with. The stables, sheds and yards vacated by the tuberculous animals should then be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected with a liberal application of limewash and carbolic acid. The herd which has thus been established on a sound footing should thereafter be handled in the same manner as recommended for the protection of a clean herd.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

THE RETURNED SOLDIER

There is some talk of establishing homes or institutions of some kind for returned soldiers and since the project seems to meet with the approval of some men who have formerly served their country in that capacity it may be that the idea is a good one, notwithstanding the fact that it is very offensive to me personally.

The question I should like to be certain of is whether it is favored by ex-soldiers as a positive good in itself or merely as an improvement over the poor estate in which they were able to support themselves on the very meagre pensions they have been granted in the past.

It is notorious that the method of procedure in former wars has been to talk gushingly and effusively during war time about our heroes and their splendid sacrifice, but when the fires of war have died down to permit them to live in straightened circumstances, if not in actual poverty for the remainder of their lives. One of the "heroes" of the very recent South African war was begging bread on the streets of Winnipeg last winter.

It is intolerable to think that history may repeat itself in this respect, that after urging our young men to go out and become maimed and crippled that we may have peace and security we will dole them out a miserable pittance for the balance of their lives. Indeed we cannot permit such a thing to happen and retain our self-respect. After having used all our persuasive powers to induce these young men to risk their lives for our security there should be no sacrifice too great for us to make in order to insure them not a bare livelihood in some public institution, but a generous competence in homes of their own.

If the moneys necessary for this purpose were raised by an income tax, which would bring the financial pressure upon those who could endure it best, with a special tax upon those who are profiting by the war, it might have a very salutary effect in hindering the repetition of the catastrophe.

At present the Canadian pension for a totally disabled unmarried soldier is \$22 a month with a possible addition of \$7.33 for the constant services of an attendant, tho just where one could secure an attendant for \$7.33 a month is not stated. The married man totally disabled gets \$33 a month or \$40.33 if the grant for an attendant is given. If the injuries are received anywhere but in action or if the man is not totally incapacitated for work the pension is greatly reduced.

Before we ask another man to risk his life in the service of his country, and before we raise any more placards with the legend, "Your country needs you," let us see to it that their country is prepared to do something rather better for them than this in the event of their being disabled for life.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

MORE PETITIONS REQUIRED

The Premier of Saskatchewan has asked the Provincial Equal Franchise Board to obtain more signatures to woman suffrage petitions. Will clubs please circulate petitions on hand and send to Miss Van Alstyne, Moosomin, secretary Provincial Equal Franchise Board, by February 1. Petitions will be presented to the legislature by a delegation from the board. The Women Grain Growers will be represented by Mrs. Haight.

ERMA STOCKING.

HAWAII

A Serial Article Concerning its Scenery and Industries

It appears strange that in a country where the palm is indigenous the coconut should not be more extensively cultivated. Some of the groves which add so greatly to the beauty of the island landscapes are of immense age, and while possibly the time the palm takes to mature may be a deterrent factor in the eyes of would-be planters, it is gratifying to note a strong movement in recent years toward the cultivation of this useful nut with its many valuable by-products.

Truck farming is carried on to a considerable extent and all the crops of both the tropic and temperate zones may be readily grown. The land laws are based upon a different principle to those of the national statutes. Owing to the conformation of the country it has been found impossible to adopt a fixed standard of regular division. Agricultural land is divided into three classes—pastoral land, two classes, and forest lands. Homestead leases may be acquired over certain areas of these classes, or a right of purchase lease providing for payment within 21 years, or cash freeholds. Grazing land has been sold at from \$2 to \$5 an acre; farming land suitable for vegetables and fruit at from \$5 to \$25 an acre; and sugar lands at from

\$25 to \$60 an acre, but much depends upon the elevation, nearness to roads, etc., and no fixed scale can possibly be quoted.

WAR—AND THE RACE

The human race is in danger. It is imperative that men and women turn their thoughts to the future.

Great statesmen and eminent economists are thinking in terms of dollars and land. The time has come when we should realize that if we would remould our social life nearer to the heart's desire we must recognize the astounding discovery, of which Adam Smith,



COFFEE PLANTATION, KOUA, ISLAND OF HAWAII

Malthus and Wm. Cobden never dreamed, that a nation is composed not of property nor of land, but of men and women. If we would rebuild the world and advance towards the Golden Age we must start with the living foundations. Nations are drawn from nurseries, the children of today are the citizens of tomorrow and if this danger is to be avoided we must make our start with the children in the nurseries.

This is no new fact. On the contrary all great thinkers have emphasized the vital value of human life. They have all known in their hearts what Whitman knew when he sang "Produce great persons, the rest follows," and what Wordsworth knew when he asked:

"What one is, why may not millions be?"

What laws are set by nature in the way of such a hope?"

It is the universal recognition of what Ruskin taught the economists of his day, "There is no wealth but life."

But the eugenist has told us that since life may be of many qualities—from the criminal to the saint—it is evident that Ruskin's definition requires qualification. Indeed Ruskin himself realized this need when he spoke of wealth and "illth."

This is an astounding discovery in the light of the past. It is the recognition that nations are made up of men and women, that the foundations of empires are alive.

Bearing these facts in mind, let us survey the effects of the present war upon the living foundations of empires.

What Darwin said of ancient times is as true of today. "The bravest men, who were always willing to come to the front in war, and who freely risked their lives for others, would on the average perish in larger numbers than other men." Therein lies the danger of this great war to the human race.

There is a process of discriminate selection in the making of our armies which works in the wrong way from the eugenic point of view. The call of their country attracts a larger proportion of the more chivalrous, the more virile, the more courageous. We have to face the fact that not only the British Empire, but nearly every nation is sending the best of their sons to the battlefield. They will not all come home. Already one knows of irreparable losses in many families.

War demands the best of the manhood of the nations as food for powder. Men of fine ideals, of active minds, of strong bodies; poets such as Rupert Brooke, musicians like Kreisler, scientists such as Dr. Berehume, doctors of world-wide fame; writers like Maxim Gorky and Charles Nordman—these, the finest spirits of our time, are called by the drum, sent into fields to sleep night after night in wet grass and then into watery trenches to be ridden over by a Cossack lancer or killed by an Uhlan swordsman.

And what of those who are rejected by the recruiting sergeant? They are unfit for the vigorous life of camp

and trench, but they are not unfit for the more important functions of parenthood. That is the danger. The living foundations are becoming unstable, the children are the offspring of the unfit in body and mind, civilization is on its downward path. The world cannot for long send its best manhood to "battle, murder and sudden death," thus leaving the "unfit" as parents, without courting disaster.

That this is no exaggeration of fact is amply proven by history. History is full of the rise and fall of races and civilizations, but none are so significant as the fall of the Roman Empire. It is argued by Prof. David Starr Jordan, the distinguished biologist, that the decline and fall of Rome was largely due to a "failure of the breed." Along the far-flung battle line of the Roman Empire there was constant need for soldiers. War was always in progress and Roman youth was required accordingly. Whom should the recruiting sergeants want but the healthy, brave, strong and enduring? And whom should they reject but the diseased, weakly, puny and easily tired? We cannot doubt the answer. The brave and strong went to the frontiers, those whom the army rejected were selected for parental service. The recruiters said (in effect) to the rejected: "You are not good enough to be a Roman soldier; stay at home and be a Roman father." Was it not the children of such fathers who wanted nothing but bread and games? In other words, one main reason why Rome fell was because constant warfare by its "reversed selection" had spoilt the breed. Just as figs do not spring from thistles, so supermen are not the offspring of weaklings.

The Napoleonic wars furnish us with still further evidence. The manhood of France followed Napoleon Bonaparte thru the continent of Europe. Prof. Richet, of Paris University, says the Napoleonic campaigns must have cost France in all not less than eight million lives. This drain upon the vigorous manhood of the nation could have but one result—"reversed selection." The Emperor, by his campaigns, reduced by inches the physical stature of Frenchmen and led his armies to unexampled triumphs by depleting them of their only national wealth at home.

The facts are so plain that there is little need for me to tell the tale and point the moral. There is vital need for the cult of parenthood. The soul of all improvement is the improvement of the soul. The nursery is the hope of tomorrow.

When will our statesmen realize that since individuals are mortal, the quality and quantity of parenthood are the dominant factors in the destiny of any race, and that the culture of the racial life is the vital industry of manhood? Our laws should be so framed and our social life so ordered that every child who comes into the world should be planned for, desired and loved in anticipation. The chief function of government is the production and recognition of human worth, the extirpation of human "illth," and this can best be done in the nations' nurseries, and by the recognition that men and women are not merely citizens of today, but trustees of tomorrow.

Future statescraft will deal less with trade and more with men and women. To attain the Golden Age, to rebuild our world on saner, finer lines, we require a new patriotism, or a eugenic ideal, which knows that nations are drawn from nurseries and accepts the evidences of modern science which verifies for the average man what only prophets and poets have known as an eternal truth:—

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,

Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

"MAYO BART."

GAME QUARRELS

Quarrels will come, now and then, even in the best regulated neighborhoods. As a rule, I permit such difficulties to be adjusted by the older and more peacefully-inclined children, without the slightest interference. But rather than have the children go thru the ignominy of complete insurrection—packing up dolls and games and going "right straight home," for instance—I have sometimes suggested that a committee of three be chosen to tell me just what the apparently non-adjustable trouble is.

"I am sure you will think hard and tell me just right," I say, and at once the sweet faces become serious, and they really do try hard to report just "square." With a few simple suggestions, or a tactful little reproof, trying not to locate the exact culprit, if possible, and always to include one's own children, if there be the slightest reason, any mother can easily avert the growing cloud; and sunshine and laughter again take the place of the angry tones and words.—By Bell Elliott Palmer in The Mothers' Magazine.

Manitoba Farmers' Resolutions

The following is the conclusion of the report of the Convention of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association held over from last week

On the motion of Andrew Graham, seconded by Peter Wright, it was unanimously resolved: That whereas the traffic in intoxicating liquors imposes on our province a terrific economic waste and is destructive to the moral, social and physical well-being of our people, and whereas the present war conditions make it especially desirable that the highest measure of efficiency and economy be preserved. Therefore, this Manitoba Grain Growers' Association rejoices in the fact that an early opportunity is to be afforded us to wipe out by our votes this cursed traffic that has too long exerted its baneful influence on the moral and temporal well-being of our country. We hereby pledge ourselves as delegates from all parts of this province to exert ourselves to the utmost of our ability for the purpose of not only carrying this measure but with the object of piling up such a majority that will stimulate other provinces to similar action, and hasten the desirable day when we will have complete Dominion prohibition.

Another resolution, introduced by R. Sutherland, asked that for the sake of the soldiers all bars should be at once closed at places where troops were in training. The resolution was amended so as to apply to all bars, and was then carried unanimously.

To Benefit the Treasury

W. H. English moved a resolution in favor of purchasing imported goods as far as possible, so that the increase in cost due to the tariff should go into the federal treasury instead of into the pockets of the manufacturers. Peter Wright suggested that a clause be inserted proposing as an alternative an inland revenue or excise duty on home manufactured goods equal to the protection afforded by the tariff. This was accepted by Mr. English, and the resolution carried as amended.

A resolution expressing the opinion that the time had come when the Grain Growers should own and operate their own flour mills, thereby eliminating the excessive cost of flour, was laid on the table till next convention, it being stated that The Grain Growers' Grain Co., in conjunction with the other provincial organizations, was making a careful enquiry into the question.

Literature Needed

C. S. Watkins moved: Whereas we have passed innumerable resolutions placing ourselves on record as being in favor of Free Trade, and whereas when it comes to an election we have been invariably defeated. Be it resolved that we adopt some more energetic means to get our views before not only our own fellow farmers, but also before the working men of Canada.

Mr. Watkins said one reason for the defeat of reciprocity was the systematic distribution of enormous quantities of cleverly prepared literature. He proposed that the same system should be adopted to promote Free Trade propaganda.

D. W. Buchanan seconded, and suggested that this would be a good cause to which to donate the proceeds of a patriotic acre.

The resolution was carried.

The following resolutions were passed: That Section 107 of the Grain Act be amended by striking out the words "Red Fife" so that the description will read "Hard Wheat" instead of "Hard Red Fife Wheat."

Paying for the War

Whereas the cost of enlisting, equipping and maintaining the Canadian forces in their participation in the Empire's war with the necessary ambulances, hospital and relief departments, and the care of disabled soldiers and their dependent families is a necessary and honorable obligation of the nation, which it is imperative should be honorably and effectively met; therefore,

while gladly recognizing the worthy public spirit actuating those who with splendid generosity are contributing voluntarily to these objects, we recommend that the federal government undertake the whole task, financing it and equalizing the burden by a system of direct taxation on land values throughout the Dominion, supplemented by an income tax and a tax upon the profits resulting from furnishing war munitions.

We disapprove of the appointments made on the Agricultural Commission, inasmuch as the commission is composed largely of capitalists and of men with no special interest in nor acquaintance with agriculture. And we express the conviction that for all such work a definite time limit should be set, that there may not be any undue delay in accomplishing the work assigned.

A resolution was passed supporting the Union of Municipalities in its request for the passage of legislation giving municipalities power to place a surtax upon vacant land.

The action of the Winnipeg Tribune



GRAIN GROWERS AT THE FRONT
Douglas W. Moffatt and Athol W. Moffatt, sons of William Moffatt, secretary-treasurer of The Grain Growers' Grain Co., who have gone to the front.

in announcing that at the expiration of present contracts it will accept no more liquor advertisements, was commended in a resolution.

A resolution expressing satisfaction at the action of the Manitoba government in announcing in the Speech from the Throne the coming enfranchisement of women, was carried with a great display of enthusiasm.

Grain Growers and Stockmen Meet

One of the most interesting and profitable gatherings of the farmers' week at Brandon was the joint meeting of the Livestock Associations and Grain Growers' Association on the Wednesday evening. An attractive program of addresses had been arranged for this meeting, and a large audience listened with great interest to all the speakers.

R. C. Henders occupied the chair, and the first speaker was Professor J. B. Reynolds, who recently assumed his duties as president of the Manitoba Agricultural College, and whose subject was "Forward Movements in Agriculture."

President Reynolds said he was not going to apologize for the lavish expenditure which had been made upon the Agricultural College, because he was not responsible for that. His business was to see, as far as he was able, that the province of Manitoba got full value for the money which it had invested. He realized that they would never get full value while they stayed at Winnipeg and simply turned out each year

The executive was instructed to make enquiries as to the feasibility and advisability of establishing in the near future, either thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co., or some company to be formed by the farmers, a line of ocean freight carriers.

The question of the operation of elevators in cases where the Manitoba government owns all the elevators at a point was referred to the executive for conference with other interests concerned.

The matter of seeking a reduction in telephone rates was also left in the hands of the executive.

New Co-operative Act Wanted

The directors were also given an important duty in a resolution instructing them to petition the Manitoba legislature and take such other steps as they may deem necessary to have a new co-operative act, suitable for the organization of agricultural co-operative associations, enacted at the present session. The principles which, in the opinion of the convention, should be embodied in the act were set forth in the resolution. The most important of these are that all purchases and sales should be for cash, the money may be temporarily borrowed to pay for goods purchased; that 10 per cent. of the net profits shall go to a reserve fund until such fund is equal to 30 per cent. of the paid up capital; that interest on capital shall not exceed 7 per cent.; that the remainder of the profits shall be distributed to shareholders on a patronage dividend, provided that half-dividends may be credited to non-shareholders and applied on the purchase of a share; and that the use of the name "co-operative" shall not be permitted by any business concern which does not divide its profits on the basis of patronage and adopt the principle of one man one vote.

Co-operative Democracy

A resolution from the Neepawa district convention was passed recommending that local branches avail themselves of every opportunity of co-operating with other local organizations and community clubs, mutual improvement societies, temperance lodges and fraternal or literary societies, etc., in meetings for social fellowship and intellectual and general culture, in order to assist the elevating and unifying of the community life and the development of the democratic instinct and spirit and principle in the fullest possible measure."

The convention closed shortly before 11 p.m. on Friday, January 7, with votes of thanks to the president, the city of Brandon, the visiting speakers and the representatives of the press.

gradual evolution, forced by economic necessity, from exclusive grain growing to diversified farming, tho he agreed that there would be exceptions to the rule, particularly in districts where stock raising was impossible because of the difficulty of obtaining water.

President Reynolds also spoke of the middleman and his place in production, saying there were a great deal too many men endeavoring to secure a living profit between the producer and consumer, but submitting that the necessary middleman should be regarded by the farmer not as an antagonist but as someone with whom he should co-operate.

Who Opposes Free Wheat?

Another factor affecting economical production was the tariff, and the speaker read correspondence which he had had with a railroad official, a financier, an elevator company's official and a grain firm in order to get their views on Free Wheat. These all agreed that the opening of the southern market would raise the price of grain on the Winnipeg market to a certain extent, with the exception of the railroad official, who said that he could not discuss the matter, because it was a political question. (Laughter.) Railway men, however, did sometimes discuss political questions, and W. B. Lanigan, of the C.P.R., had stated thru the press that Free Wheat would not hurt the Canadian railroads nor lessen the amount of grain which they would carry. In the face of this he asked who was against Free Wheat, and he had to confess that he did not know.

The second forward movement in agriculture to which President Reynolds referred was the development of community life in the rural districts, and he drew a very fascinating picture of a community centre containing a consolidated school and consolidated church, with every facility for organized sport and social life, the centre of all the activities of the community and a place from which a true community spirit would radiate.

W. W. Thompson, director of co-operative organization in Saskatchewan, spoke on the co-operative marketing of livestock, and related the experience of the livestock shipping associations formed at Hanley and other points in Saskatchewan. In these associations, he said, the secretary arranged to ship a carload of stock to Winnipeg or some other market, and by using the telephone notified the members when to bring their stock in and ascertained how many they would have. He was thus able to make up a carload and have it shipped without delay, and sold for its full value on the open market. The Hanley association sold in this way forty-two carloads of stock in its first year, and claimed to have secured for its members \$1,500 more than they would have received by selling at home. No payment was made until returns were received from Winnipeg, and consequently the association was able to operate on a very small capital. It was often possible, however, to give every man the proceeds of his cattle within a week of the shipment, and almost invariably settlement was made within two weeks. Other associations at Lloydminster, Watson, Young and other towns had met with similar and even greater success, and Mr. Thompson warmly commended the plan to Manitoba farmers.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
Winnipeg, Man.

Scores Land Speculation

The speculation in land, which many had turned to, was a great evil in this country and a great hindrance to economical production, and the least that could be done was to teach people the principles of economics and of morality as it applied to economics, so that they would recognize the evil that land speculation caused. He predicted a

THE SASKATOON CONVENTION

That the coming convention to be held at Saskatoon, February 15, 16, and 17, will be still greater than the wonderful convention held a year ago at Regina is assured if the growth of membership and expansion of activities is a safe criterion. It was thought a year ago by many of the best friends of the Association that the phenomenal growth of membership which took place during 1913 could scarcely be a stable growth, and being the result somewhat of the institution of new activities, it would probably wane when the newness and novelty had faded. Quite contrary to these predictions, however, the total membership kept climbing during 1914, until now an enormous total of paid members, nearly three times as great as that of two years ago, has been attained.

If, therefore, the delegates in attendance should average one for every ten members it will require the capacity of two of the largest buildings in any Saskatchewan city to accommodate the Convention. It is scarcely likely that every Local will send its full quota of delegates, but there are sure to be many hundreds of visiting members besides the regularly appointed delegates.

The city of Saskatoon, however, is making fullest arrangements for the accommodation of all who care to attend. Their hotels alone can accommodate one thousand people outside of their own usual business. It will be quite possible to find accommodation for an extra fifteen hundred in private houses throughout the city. It is very important, however, that the Central Office should have information at the earliest possible moment of the number of delegates and visitors from each point who are planning to attend. These enormous conventions of the Association are so much greater than any other gathering which takes place in Western Canada that only by the most thorough and business-like management can they be handled with comfort and advantage to the visitors. There will be no difficulty, however, if the Central Office has reasonable notice from the great majority of those who will attend.

Visiting members will be made welcome, but if it is impossible to accommodate all in attendance in one building, preference will be given to duly elected delegates and over-flow meetings addressed by our best speakers held in some other building.

There should be a particularly large attendance of women this year. Our Women's Section has been very active and its membership has grown in a gratifying manner all over the province.

There are hundreds of people all over the province who are looking forward with eager anticipation to this great convention at Saskatoon. No Grain Grower, who can afford the trip, will ever regret the time and money spent in attending this great Farmers' Parliament.

J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

DISTRICT No. 8 CONVENTION

The District No. 8 Convention was held at Davidson on Tuesday, Jan. 4. Owing to illness District Director T. M. Eddy was unfortunately unable to attend, and in his absence the chair was ably filled by Thos. Sales, of Langham.

Thirty-one delegates presented credentials and registered with a number of visitors, who together made a very satisfactory meeting. A. T. R. Daniel, H. Ketcheson, John Ames and Charles Bundy, sub-organizers, reported progress in their respective divisions. Mrs. John Ames, of Hanley, District Director W.G.G.A., read a carefully prepared and thought-provoking address, dealing with subjects which that branch of the Association is dealing with.

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Winnipeg, Man.

Saskatchewan

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Moose Jaw, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

A resolution committee consisting of John Ames, Hanley; H. W. Ketcheson, Davidson; S. F. Rowe, Davidson; and W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, was appointed. G. A. Scott, M.L.A., then welcomed the delegates to Davidson and requested the delegates to give the matter of educational reform due consideration.

Resolutions Adopted

The following resolutions were discussed and passed. Moved by Chas. Bundy, seconded G. A. Morison, Davidson: Whereas it has been brought before the farmers of Canada and those of the three prairie provinces time and again, that the present protective tariff is costing them millions of dollars annually with the rest of the world, we believe in a wider market for our grain. Therefore, be it resolved that we, the delegates of District No. 8 in convention assembled at Davidson, place ourselves on record as being unanimously in favor of free entry for our wheat into the United States and believe that we would be greatly benefited thereby, and, further, that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Sir Wilfred Laurier and Sir Robert Borden.

Moved by S. L. Rowe, seconded W. G. Orchard. Resolved, that this Convention deems it advisable that every child in Saskatchewan shall be taught the English language exclusively in the early grades and that all elementary schools shall be brought under government control and inspection.

Medical and Nursing Care

Moved by John Ames, seconded G. Daintree. Whereas thru the scattered nature of settlements in new districts and the poverty of many new settlers, many lives are lost annually thru lack of proper medical and nursing attention. Therefore, be it resolved that this Convention deems it advisable that the Provincial Government should take up the matter of providing adequate nursing and medical facilities for rural districts at public expense.

Moved by A. T. R. Daniel, seconded John Ames. That this Convention reaffirms its stand in favor of equal suffrage.

Moved by J. H. Ross, seconded by H. W. Ketcheson, whereas the West is not properly represented in the Federal House, therefore be it resolved that it is the opinion of this Convention that pressure should be brought to bear upon the proper authorities and a demand made for proper representation.

Moved by G. Daintree, seconded by John Prentice. Resolved that this Convention places itself on record as being firmly of the opinion that the care of invalided soldiers and the dependents of soldiers is a matter of national responsibility, and, that in no sense should this work be dependent upon voluntary contributions, and, further, that funds requisite for this purpose should be raised by an equitable method of taxation, distributing the burden amongst all the people.

Moved by A. T. R. Daniel, seconded by S. L. Rowe. Resolved, that in the opinion of this Convention a government grant of two-thirds of the prize money paid out be allowed to any branch of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association upon recommendation of the extension department of the College of Agriculture.

Moved by Chas. Bundy, seconded by J. Ross. Resolved, that the Seed Grain Competition of 1916 is in the best interests of the Association, and that each Local should carefully study the conditions governing the competition and do their utmost to make it a success.

President Maharg Speaks

President Maharg then gave a general outline of the policy adopted by the executive in regard to raising capital, and answered a number of questions to the entire satisfaction of the enquirers. At the conclusion of his address twelve life memberships were taken.

Moved by A. N. Morrison, seconded by G. A. Neville (Lumsden). Resolved, that this Convention heartily approves of the plan of the Central Executive for raising capital for the trading department by the sale of life memberships and capital debentures as outlined by the president, and we hereby pledge ourselves to support the plan.

Moved by G. Daintree, seconded by Chas. Bundy, that this Convention desires to express its deepest sympathy to the family of the late Jas. Speakman, in their recent bereavement. Carried by a standing vote.

Moved by J. Prentice, seconded J. Ross. Resolved, that we place on record an appreciation of the work done for this Association by the late Fred W. Green, and that we feel deeply the loss sustained by his untimely decease. Carried by a standing vote.

Officers Chosen

At the evening session organization work was taken up. After some discussion it was decided that owing to the fact that some territory was to be added to the district which had no delegate, the choice of district director and officers should not be made binding, but that they should be nominated with the understanding that a district meeting should be called at the Saskatoon Convention. On a ballot being taken John Ames, of Hanley, was made first choice, and W. J. Orchard, of Tregarva, second choice; H. W. Ketcheson, of Davidson, was appointed secretary. Sub-directors were re-appointed as last year to act until the General Convention.

J. F. Reid was then called on and gave a very instructive address on the various activities of the Association.

Mr. Sales then gave his chairman's address, which was followed by the usual vote of thanks to the officers, speakers and the people of Davidson. The meeting then adjourned after singing the National Anthem.

A. T. R. DANIEL,
Secretary, District 8 Convention.

DISTRICT No. 6 CONVENTION

District No. 6 held their district convention at Indian Head on January 4, when a very full day of three busy sessions was held. The day was very cold, and in the afternoon a regular old-time blizzard set in, yet despite this the Methodist Church was well filled at each session. The managers kindly gave the use of the building free, and the ladies served meals in the adjoining Sunday School room.

The first session opened at 11 a.m., with F. W. Redman, the district director, in the chair, and after devotional exercises by the pastor of the church, Rev. Hartley, the mayor gave a short address of welcome to the gathering. A resolution committee and convention secretary having been appointed, Mr. Redman gave his address. Where three years ago the number of locals in this old district was small, owing to the lack of interest sometimes shown in older districts where conditions are now fairly good, there are now over forty live locals in No. 6 district, comprising a large membership, and Mr. Redman is to be congratulated on the splendid work he is doing.

Interesting Addresses

After a large number of resolutions had been dealt with and good discussion brought out, an address was given by A. G. Hawkes on "Our Relation to Commerce." L. E. Mutton, of the Central office, followed with a splendid address on co-operation, and gave the meeting a lot of information on the work the Central office is doing in the trading department.

J. E. Paynter spoke on "Hail Insurance," showing the splendid work the commission is doing. John Miller and Angus Mackay gave short addresses, and it was a real pleasure to welcome these men who were among the founders and early workers of the Grain Growers' Association. Mrs. Geo. Powell gave a most convincing address on Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Powell, who

has the distinction of being the first lady school trustee in Saskatchewan, having been elected this year on the Grenfell board, handled her subject in a very able manner, and the resolution which was unanimously passed after her address, was proof that she was able to convert any doubters, if there were any in the meeting. Rev. Mr. McAfee followed with a splendid address on "Direct Legislation." After closing remarks by J. N. Burri, a very successful convention was brought to a close.

Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed:

That where there is a public scale in any town or village, that all and any person or persons should be compelled to accept the weights from such scale.

That a percentage of all automobile license fees should be paid into the municipal treasury for up-keep of roads, and that we make this recommendation to the municipal convention.

Whereas action has been taken against Jewish residents in certain districts under the Lord's Day Act to compel their observance of the Christian Sabbath, and whereas they themselves observe most rigorously their own Sabbath, as commanded by the Mosaic law, and whereas the observance of two days' rest in a week constitutes a serious handicap to them. Therefore be it resolved that this convention places itself on record as strongly condemning such action, which is contrary to the principles of British justice and religious liberty.

That this convention requests the Central executive to consider ways and means of establishing a permanent building, to be the property of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to be owned and financed by the members of the Grain Growers' locals throughout the province, and the place of erection to be left to the discretion of the Central Board of Directors.

That this convention asks the department of education to place on the school ordinance a law empowering any municipality to become a consolidated school district of four, five or six schools, as the case may require, to be administered by a board of three trustees elected by and for the whole municipality; the teaching staff to consist of one elementary teacher, one agricultural teacher, one domestic science teacher, one music and elocution teacher; a day at each of their subjects in turn to be spent at each school.

That it is the duty of the state to contribute the whole of and to administer the Patriotic Fund, Red Cross, Returned Soldiers' Fund and other organizations of this kind.

That this convention strongly endorses the stand taken by the locals regarding Free Wheat.

That we place on record our appreciation of the work done for the Grain Growers' Association in Saskatchewan by the late F. W. Green, and for our sister organization in Alberta by the late James Speakman, and we feel deeply the loss sustained by the death of these two splendid workers.

For Co-operative Packing Plant

That this convention favors the establishment of co-operative packing plants and stockyards.

That this convention send a delegate to attend the sitting of the Livestock Commission in Regina.

That this convention deems it advisable that every child in Saskatchewan be taught the English language.

That this convention recommends that the Hail Insurance Commission works out some scheme whereby farmers in municipalities where hail insurance has been defeated may take out municipal hail insurance.

That this convention places itself firmly on record as favoring the extending of the franchise to women.

ROBERT MILLS,
Convention Secretary.

DISTRICT No. 15 CONVENTION

The district convention for District No. 15 will be held at Assiniboia, January 25, 1916. The meetings will start at 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 7.30 p.m. The speakers to be present include President J. A. Maharg, Secretary J. B. Musselman, and Director-at-large Dr. Flatt. A good meeting is expected.

FRANK BURTON,
District Director.

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

NEW NORWAY ANNUAL

New Norway Union No. 293 held their annual meeting on December 18, at which F. Fendal was elected president for the coming year. The sending of a delegate to the annual convention was discussed, but as there were not very many members present this question was held over till the next meeting. Correspondence from the Central office was read and contributions to the various war funds discussed. The secretary explained the nature of the work being done by these funds, and especially referred to the Red Cross fund, for which he has forwarded his personal contribution of \$5.00. It was also decided to lay this question over till next meeting, which is to be held the first Saturday in January, 1916.

NEW BRIGDEN WILL BE THERE

Geo. Butcher, secretary of New Brigden Union No. 348 in sending in dues for ten members reports that the Union held its annual meeting on Dec. 29, but same was not very well attended owing to the bad weather. However, he hopes to be able to send in dues for twenty more members in the course of a week or so. Two delegates have been appointed to attend the convention.

EAST CLOVER BAR

W. J. Jackman, secretary of East Clover Bar Union No. 3, reports as follows: "I send you herewith the quarterly and annual report forms duly filled in, together with postal notes for \$3.00 balance of membership fees for the past year. It is a little late I fear but our annual meeting only took place last night. As you will see, 1915 has not been a very successful year in U.F.A. work with us, in fact it has been the worst in our eleven years' existence. But there was a determination last night to make a more creditable showing in 1916. I urged the meeting to appoint a new secretary and a new board, in order to get a fresh set of men directly interested in the welfare of this old Local, but they insisted on reappointing all the old officers, with the exception of one director who has transferred to a neighboring union. The President, J. L. Wardrop and myself were named as delegates to the annual convention. A vote of sympathy was ordered to be forwarded to the family of our late respected President, Mr. Speakman. Our annual concert was fixed for Friday, Jan. 28, and it was decided to donate all the proceeds to the Red Cross. Altho the U.F.A. Patriotic Funds received no contributions from our Local, we have done our share in the work of raising funds. Before the Central Office took up the work, we had organized locally and we secured about \$700 for the three funds (Canadian Patriotic, Belgian Relief and Red Cross) last year, which we forwarded direct. It is likely that our delegates when in Calgary will endeavor to arrange with the Central Office for the services of a speaker for the annual concert."

STAINSLIGH IS HEALTHY

A. Risely, secretary of Stainsleigh Local No. 157, reports that after a lapse of several months, they held their annual meeting on December 18. The meeting was very successful and well attended. All officers were re-elected for 1916, and the members are looking

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE,
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forward to many instructive and enjoyable meetings during the winter. Vice-President F. J. Naylor was appointed as delegate to the convention. The secretary goes on to state that he is glad to be able to report that the union is in a very healthy condition.

EDWELL ANNUAL

The annual general meeting of the Edwell Local No. 53 was held on Wednesday evening, Dec. 29, in the schoolhouse. A vote of condolence to Mrs. Speakman, wife of our late president, was passed, and the secretary was instructed to forward her a copy of same. After considering various resolutions to come before the convention, and other unfinished business, the officers for 1916 were elected as follows:—President, W. Gummow; vice-president, F. E. Ellis; secretary, F. J. Powell; also a board of six directors. It was agreed to elect the delegates to the convention at a meeting to be held on Jan. 5, 1916, at which every member was particularly requested to be present, especially as the directorate have a scheme on hand to increase the membership and efficiency of the Local. It was further agreed to hold a social on Valentine's Day, February 14 next, details to be arranged later.

CO-OPERATION AND MEMBERSHIP

T. S. Caudwell, secretary, reports that the Leith Union No. 591 is in a good healthy condition. They have increased their membership by 50 per cent. for the year, and have also done some profitable co-operative purchasing. They held an entertainment and box supper on Dec. 21, at which they realized the sum of \$95.25.

MONTHLY MEETINGS

Godfrey T. Saunders, secretary of Al-sask Local No. 696 reports that the annual meeting of the union was held on Dec. 27, 1915. The following officers were elected:—John Young, president; W. Green, vice-president; P. M. Young, Geo. Tuff, W. J. Wallin and Harry Halvorsen, directors (by acclamation). A hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the retiring officers. A. Anderson, retiring president, in replying, stated that this had been a hard and peculiar year to get anything started. They had not been able to get fruit, flour or apples, and had only one carload of coal, so have not made as good a showing as they should have liked. The new president, Mr. Young, asked the opinion of the members as to the time of the meetings, and, after some discussion, it was decided that once a month at 8 p.m. would be the most satisfactory, the first meeting to be held at 8 p.m. on Jan. 11, 1916. It was generally agreed that more instructive meetings were needed, having papers read and debates on various subjects of interest. The question of a delegate was then discussed. R. T. Young said he thought the secretary ought to go, as he surely deserved some recognition for all the work he had done during the year. It was also moved and carried that the directors look after the expenses. The question of flour was then discussed, and the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator flour was well spoken of. The matter of a further supply of coal was then brought before the meeting. After considerable discussion the price was fixed at \$5.50 per ton, the balance over actual cost to go to the treasury. The secretary was instructed to order a carload as soon as the requisite number of orders had been obtained. R. T. Young suggested that the Union ought to have a hall of their own, costing from \$300 to \$400. This could either be raised by selling stock or having it the property of the Local. H. Halvorsen was asked to submit estimates on two or three sizes, with stable accommodation. The secretary's report for the year was then read and adopted.

WILKINSON GROWING

W. A. Wilkinson, secretary, reports that the annual meeting of Wilkinson Local No. 636 was held on December 18. Four new members were enrolled. It was decided that the appointing of delegates to the convention would be held over till the next meeting. It was also decided that the \$15.50 proceeds from basket social for the Patriotic Fund be paid over to the Irvine Committee. The following officers were elected for 1916:—Mr. Nelson, president (by acclamation); Mr. Ram-burg, vice-president (by acclamation); W. A. Wilkinson, secretary-treasurer.

MERE WILL BE REPRESENTED

The third annual meeting of the Mere Local Union No. 513 was held at the Highland Park Schoolhouse, Saturday, Dec. 18, with a fair number of members present. The annual report was read by the secretary, which showed a credit balance of \$43.22, but a decrease of 32 members, accounted for by the starting of the University Local. It was decided to open a subscription list for the Patriotic Fund, and also to organize a concert for the same. It was thought that by having the meeting every alternate month at Highland Park and Sibbald, greater interest would be taken in the meetings, and it was decided to try this.

George Appleby, of Sibbald, and W. Benson, of Sibbald, were elected as president and vice-president respectively for 1916, the former president, R. H. Richardson, declining the honor. The appointing of a secretary-treasurer was left over until the next meeting. R. Hunter, R. H. Richardson, S. L. Hooper and A. Bricker were appointed as directors.

A full contingent of delegates will be sent this year to the convention. The next meeting will be at Highland Park Schoolhouse on the last Saturday in January.

FOR THE CONVENTION

The Tofield-Kingman Union No. 74 are getting up a box social for the evening of January 14, to help raise funds to send delegates to the convention. They have chosen as a subject for discussion on that evening, "Christianity and the War." They have a total of 28 paid-up members which entitles them to three delegates to the convention.

FOR THE PATRIOTIC FUND

The Morrin Local No. 459 held a successful social recently, and have donated the proceeds (\$33.00) to the U. F. A. Patriotic Fund. Mr. Pierce, their former president, gave a short address and appealed to the farmers to stick together and by organizing and co-operation they should soon come into their own.

A NEW IGNITOR

Everyone who handles a small gasoline engine operated on batteries knows how troublesome these batteries can be when on a cold morning they are "frozen up" and give only a very weak spark, or still worse, no spark at all. When batteries are new they give a very good spark but when about worn out the spark becomes weak.

High speed magnetos driven by friction from the fly wheel of the engine have proved unsatisfactory because of the great variation in the spark due to fluctuation in the speed of the magneto. The gear-driven magneto running at a much lower speed has given more satisfaction. Since the spark depends upon the speed of the magneto it is often difficult to start the engine on these magnetos.

At present the oscillating type of magneto is coming into very common use for contact spark engines. This magneto does not rotate but is tripped by the same mechanism which trips the engine. The armature or inductor is brought back to its original position by springs. It is this return motion that sets up the electric impulse and causes the spark. Since this is in no way affected by the speed of the engine the spark is as strong at the start as it is when the engine is under full speed.—E. R. Goss, Colorado Agricultural College.

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The Automatic is a wonderful invention. Attaches to any comb in five seconds. Comb your hair any style you wish and the Automatic will cut it smoothly and evenly at the same time. If you can comb your own hair you can cut it in five minutes with the Automatic. Saves its cost many times in a year. The Automatic Hair Cutter is nicely finished in silver and gun metal. Will last a lifetime. For a short time only in order to introduce this wonderful invention, and secure agents, we will send the Automatic Safety Hair Cutter complete with good comb in case ready for instant use for exactly cost price, 50 cents. The Price of Two Hair Cuts. Send TODAY. This offer will not appear again. Agents wanted. FISHER-FORD MFG. CO. Dept. H.G. Barrie, Ont.



Alberta Block Nut COAL

Sold direct from the mine to Grain Growers' Associations at \$1.50 per ton at the mine. This coal is clean, bright, dry and screened over a rotary screen. Try a car for the cheapest fuel ever ordered. We can make prompt delivery of the nut coal at all times. Order by wire, shipment will be made without advance payment, subject to sight draft.

ALBERTA BLOCK COAL CO. LTD.

DRUMHELLER - ALBERTA



ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar trouble and gets horse going sound. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.00 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 K free.

ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind. Reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Goitre, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Varicosities, heals Old Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F. 495 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Improved Heureka Capsules

The Only Effective Remedy for Bots and Worms in Horses

They have been used by thousands of farmers and veterinarians with excellent results. If your horses are run down, stubborn, lazy, etc., just try some "HEUREKA CAPSULES" and see what they will do.

PRICE: \$2.00 FOR 12 CAPSULES

10 cents for postage extra. Orders from 5 dozens up will be filled postage free. Order today from:

THE CANADIAN IMPORTING CO.

Box 124 REGINA, Sask.

General Agents for the Improved Heureka Capsules for the Dominion of Canada

Agents Wanted. Special Prices for Agents

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farmers' Financial Directory

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

SIR EDMUND WALKER, O.V.O., LL.D., D.O.L., President
JOHN AIRD, General Manager H. V. F. JONES, Assistant General Manager
V. C. BROWN, Superintendent of Central Western Branches

CAPITAL \$15,000,000 RESERVE FUND \$13,500,000

FARMERS' BUSINESS

The Canadian Bank of Commerce extends to Farmers every facility for the transaction of their banking business, including the discount and collection of sales notes. Blank sales notes are supplied free of charge on application.

UNION BANK OF CANADA



Head Office, Winnipeg
Total Assets Over \$80,000,000
Deposits Over \$60,000,000

Co-operative Saving

is facilitated and encouraged by the opening of a Joint Savings Account in the names of Husband and Wife, Father and Son, Brother and Sister, or any two or more members of the family. Either can deposit or withdraw money at will, and the interest accrues to the credit of both. Ask the Manager for full particulars.

BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

Abbey, Adanac, Alsaak, Arcola, Asquith, Assiniboia, Bounty, Buchanan, Bruno, Cabri, Canora, Carlyle, Craik, Cupar, Cut Knife, Dinsmore, Dummer, East End, Esterhazy, Estevan, Eyebrow, Fillmore, Gravelbourg, Guernsey, Gull Lake, Herbert, Houghton, Humboldt, Indian Head, Jansen, Kelfield, Kerrobert, Kindersley, Landis, Lang, Lanigan, Lawson, Lemberg, Lovers, Lumsden, Luseland, Macklin, Major, Maple Creek, Maryfield, MacRorie, Melfort, Milestone, Moose Jaw, Moosomin, Morse, Netherhill, Neudorf, Ogema, Outlook, Oxbow, Pense, Perdue, Pilot, Plenty, Prince Albert, Qu'Appelle, Regina, Robert, Rocanville, Rosetown, Saskatoon, Scott, Seely, Shaunavon, Simpson, Sinitaluta, Southey, Strassburg, Swift Current, Tessier, Theodore, Togo, Tompkins, Vanguard, Verigin, Viceroy, Vidora, Wapella, Watota, Watrous, Webb, Weyburn, Wilkie, Windthorst, Wolseley, Yorkton, Zealandia.

WILL INTEREST GO HIGHER?

The Monetary Times annual, which as usual contains a very comprehensive history of Canadian financial happenings during the past year, together with the views of leading financial authorities as to the probabilities for the future, has an article which will be of interest to many western farmers, discussing the question of future rates of interest on mortgage loans. The article says:

Practically all loan and mortgage companies agree that interest rates will continue high for some time to come. With the refunding of the debt of Great Britain at a rate nearly double that set in Goschen's time; with the richest countries in the world borrowing in the United States on terms that many an Ontario farmer would refuse to pay; and with provincial and municipal bonds at bargain prices, it is hard not to agree with certain authorities when they say that interest rates must increase. And yet, thruout the past year the supply of loanable funds was in excess of the demand, and in consequence mortgage rates have weakened in more than one locality. Is it probable, pending the war, that Canada can continue to grow sufficiently to absorb the surplus awaiting investment? If not, competition will tend to keep rates down.

Rates in Quebec Field

Reporting particularly on the Quebec province mortgage field, one company writes:—"The rate of interest at present is, in my opinion, influenced by the local supply. It may be that investors who have been waiting for a slump in property have decided to invest in mortgages, and there are certain estate and other funds seeking investment—the rate which they are willing to accept has an influence. When the local reserve is exhausted and outside money is sought, there will be a tendency towards higher rates, and this upward tendency will be supported by the high rate which government and municipal authorities are now paying.

"Against this tendency will be the danger that higher rates of interest and lower rentals must result in lower values and creditors will appreciate the danger of depreciated security."

Is 8 Per Cent. Too Low?

A fair rate of interest in Toronto is stated to be 6½ to 7 per cent., and this is easily obtained. The prevailing rate of 8 per cent., one manager says, is too low for the West, but owing to the slackness of business these cannot at present be materially increased. "To demand 10 per cent., as some companies are doing," says this manager, "is to turn the borrower into a slave to his mortgage, when the present income derivable from his security is taken into account and his outside earning capacity. Unless the average borrower can see some future for himself in his property, he will be inclined either to let it go or to allow it to depreciate. It is much wiser as well as better for our country, that the companies as a whole should assist their borrowers thru the strain of the war by leniency and consideration, rather than that they should take advantage of these times to demand an increased rate, which, while it may be the real present value of money, is under the circumstances unwise and unconscionable. Loan companies are not, of course, charitable institutions, but neither were they chartered by parliament for the sole object of making all the money possible for their shareholders to the detriment of their borrowers."

Higher Rates to Come?

In Manitoba, interest rates remain steady at 8 per cent., tho on very desirable residence loans in exclusive districts money can be obtained at a little lower rate.

A Winnipeg Manager, discussing interest rates with The Monetary Times, said: "I think in view of the fact that all loan companies are paying more on their sterling debentures than was formerly the case, interest is bound to increase, also considering the fact that the Imperial government has had to pay 6 per cent. for their recent loan, and that the next loan is likely to be made at an even higher interest rate, it seems to me higher rates of interest are bound to prevail in Canada for many years to come."

UNION TRUST COMPANY LIMITED

Capital \$1,000,000
Reserve \$950,000
Assets over \$14,000,000

WINNIPEG - Man.
REGINA - Sask.

Buy a Bond!

We have bonds of Canadian Municipalities in amounts of two hundred dollars and upwards which will return to purchaser

5½ to 6 per cent.
Safe, convenient and at all times convertible into cash. Write for particulars.

T. R. Billett & Co.

Stock and Bond Brokers
505 Merchants Bank Building
WINNIPEG

THE Weyburn Security Bank

Head Office: Weyburn, Sask.

FOURTEEN BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN

A Western Banking Institution for Western People.

H. O. POWELL : General Manager

THE LONDON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

issue a Special

Farmers' Policy

There is none better.
See our Local Agent or write for his Address to—
CARSON & WILLIAMS BROS. LIMITED
UNION BANK BUILDING, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MAKE YOUR OWN WILL

In your home. No lawyer's fees.
BAX CORRECT WILL FORM
Sent with full instructions and specimen will for 35c. Sold by all stationers and druggists (take no substitute) or post free from Bax Will Form Co., Dept. 171, 257 College Street, Toronto.

Every Railway Station

Has an Express Office.
In every town and city in the country there is at least one place where you can get

Dominion Express Money Orders

To send currency in a letter is never safe; even when sent by registered mail there is danger of loss.

Dominion Express Money Orders are Safe

You cannot lose a single cent because the Express Company will reimburse you for the full face value of your order if your letters should be lost in the mail. Call on your Express Agent—you'll find him courteous and obliging. Ask him to explain a few of the advantages of

DOMINION EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS and FOREIGN CHEQUES

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

S. H. HENDERSON, President ED. DEWART, Vice-President C. D. KERR, Treasurer

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

Head Office - Wawanesa, Man.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager

Assets Over Liabilities \$710,596.60
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1914 27,175
Amount of Insurance in Force \$42,299,525.00

A Fire Company insuring all classes of Farm Property at the Lowest Possible Cost to the Assured. FARMERS! Here are Six Reasons why it will pay you to insure your Property in

THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

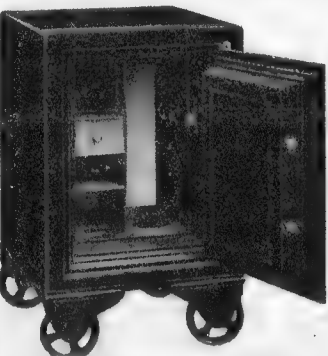
THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The cost of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the Largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.



SAFETY FIRST!

A FARMER'S SAFE at Last

CALL AND SEE US DURING BONSPIEL

Protect your insurance and private papers, important books and records by depositing them in this safe. Don't leave valuable papers lying in any old corner of the house. Place them securely under lock and key. Here we offer you a BRAND NEW SAFE which has been specially constructed to meet the farmers' requirements. No expense has been spared in the making of it. Thoroughly fire-proof. Is fitted with combination non-pickable lock and handle. Has steel cash box with key lock, wooden drawer and book space at side. Weight approximately 300 lbs. Height 23 inches, width 14½ inches, depth 15½ inches. Finished in black with neat gold stripes. Your name lettered on without extra charge. \$10.00 Cash With Order. Balance on Arrival. We sell all sizes, new and second-hand. Write us today.

PRICE—DELIVERED FREE

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CANADIAN DIEBOLD SAFE CO. 249 Main Street Winnipeg

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

UNION BANK OF CANADA

51st ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, WINNIPEG, JANUARY 12th, 1916

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1914	\$103,019.51
Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to	659,688.01

\$762,707.52

Which has been applied as follows:—

Dividend No. 112, 2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1915	\$100,000.00
Dividend No. 113, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1915	100,000.00
Dividend No. 114, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1915	100,000.00
Dividend No. 115, 2 per cent., paid 1st December, 1915	100,000.00
Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st March, 1916, to shareholders of record as on 14th February, 1916	50,000.00
Transferred to Contingent Account	150,000.00
Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund	10,000.00
War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th Nov., 1915	45,730.77
Balance of Profits carried forward	106,976.75

\$762,707.52

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 5,000,000.00
Reserve Account	\$ 3,400,000.00
Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward	106,976.75
	\$ 3,506,976.75
Unclaimed Dividends	4,716.28
Dividend No. 115	100,000.00
Bonus payable 1st March, 1916, to Shareholders of record as on 14th February, 1916	50,000.00
	3,661,693.03
Notes of the Bank in circulation	\$ 7,673,659.00
Deposits not bearing interest	21,999,832.00
Deposits bearing interest	50,685,304.63
Balances due to other Banks in Canada	205,629.00
Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	984,405.99
Bills payable	105,196.13
	81,654,026.75
Acceptances under Letters of Credit	343,585.45
Liabilities not included in the foregoing	3,758.47
	\$90,663,063.70

ASSETS

Gold and Silver Coin	\$ 1,481,583.56
Dominion Government Notes	7,775,511.00
	\$ 9,257,094.56
Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purposes of the Circulation Fund	260,000.00
Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves	2,800,000.00
Notes of other Banks	706,742.00
Cheques on other Banks	3,556,491.45
Balances due by other Banks in Canada	79,286.08
Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada	6,033,345.88
Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value	685,707.50
Canadian Municipal securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian	395,349.98
Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value	3,434,139.73
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks	7,746,570.44
Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada	4,183,657.69
	\$39,138,385.31
Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest)	48,941,315.32
Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest)	608,602.92
Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra Real Estate other than Bank Premises	343,585.45
Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank	234,877.96
Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for	109,379.14
Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off	220,466.67
Other Assets not included in the foregoing	1,057,443.22
	9,007.71
	\$90,663,063.70

JOHN GALT, President.

G. H. BALFOUR, General Manager.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION BANK OF CANADA

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the shareholders as follows:

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN,

Auditors,

of the firm of
WEBB, READ, HEGAN, CALLINGHAM & CO.,

Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, 20th December, 1915.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION FOR OTTAWA

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 13.—At the recent municipal elections in Ottawa a vote was taken on the adoption of the principle of proportional representation in the election of members of the city

board of control. It carried by the huge majority of 1,230. This is the first time in Canada that such a vote has been put to the people, and in view of the fact that proportional representation is a reform which is attracting more and more attention in this coun-

In the absence of the President, Mr. John Galt, the Chair was taken by Mr. R. T. Riley, Vice-President.

The Vice-President's Address

In moving the adoption of the Report, the Vice-President, Mr. R. T. Riley, spoke in part, as follows:

The statement which we have placed before you today discloses a condition of the Bank which should be very gratifying considering that we are in the midst of a war which has caused an unparalleled dislocation of the world's commerce and finances.

The finances of the Dominion have been conducted during the past year with comparatively little help from outside, and although we shall have to make further borrowings for war purposes, there need be no misgivings as to our ability to repay such obligations.

Trade conditions in Canada have distinctly improved. Orders for war materials and supplies have exceeded all expectations, and the decrease of foreign trade is now in our favor and likely to continue so for some time, as there is still a lot of grain to be exported from the crop of 1915.

Our share of the cost of the war has not yet fallen upon us, and it is the paramount duty of every corporation and private individual to exercise the strictest economy, both in public and private life, so that when we are called upon to pay our share we shall not be found unprepared.

Canada has every cause for thankfulness that we have been blessed with a bountiful harvest beyond the expectations of the most optimistic, and as a result the farmers of the West are today in a better and safer condition than ever before.

With reference to conditions in England, our London Manager reports that the effect of the war on general business in Great Britain has been confusing, and that while there have been no repetitions of the financial upheavals of the previous year, the burden of hostilities has made great inroads into accumulated wealth, and further disorganized the complex industrial and financial life of the nation.

The United States for the time being has become the money market of the world, and it is pleasing to note the satisfactory manner in which the recent Canadian loan of \$45,000,000 has been received, as well as various Provincial, Municipal and Railway loans, aggregating in the total about \$140,000,000. It is the duty of every financial institution to see that all offerings should be thoroughly sound, and of the highest character.

Our policy for the coming year will remain the same. We shall be conservative, at the same time extending to our customers as liberal treatment as conditions and sound banking will warrant.

General Manager's Address

The year just closed has been one of much anxiety to bankers, and we are pleased to have come through it in such a satisfactory manner.

Reserves—Referring more particularly to the statement which has been presented to you, the percentage of Liquid Assets to total Liabilities to the public amount to 47.92 per cent., as compared with 36.27 per cent. last year.

Profits—The profits for the year were \$659,688.01. This is \$52,752.47 less than the previous year, which, under trying and abnormal conditions, and the maintaining of such large idle reserves, must be regarded as satisfactory. They have been sufficient to pay the usual dividend of 8 per cent. and a bonus of 1 per cent., making a grant of \$10,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, providing for \$45,730.77 War Tax on circulation, and set aside \$150,000 for contingencies, besides having made adequate provision for all losses.

Circulation—Notes of the Bank in circulation have increased \$1,300,000.

Deposits—Total deposits of \$72,685,000 show a gratifying increase of \$9,240,000.

Balances Due to and by Other Banks—Balances due by Banks outside of Canada show an increase of \$3,050,000 over 1914.

Gold and Silver Coin and Dominion Government Notes amount to \$9,257,000, which is \$2,140,000 more than in the previous statement.

Cheques on Other Banks amounted to \$3,556,000, being \$1,120,000 greater than last year.

Investments—There is little change in the Bank's Investments. The increase of \$115,000 represents the initial payment on the Bank's subscription to Canada's first War Loan of \$100,000,000. The amount allotted to this Bank was \$986,400, which has since been fully paid for.

Call and Short Loans—Call and Short Loans in Canada are \$4,624,000 higher and are against bonds of a high order.

Current Loans and Discounts—Current Loans and Discounts in Canada have been reduced by \$1,925,000.

Total Assets—The Total Assets of the Bank have risen to the large amount of \$90,663,000 as against \$81,561,000 last year, an increase of \$9,100,000.

General Remarks—Enforced liquidation has been in progress throughout Canada for the past two years, but the strain has been lighter than was anticipated. This period will be extended until normal conditions are resumed, but the future is faced with feelings of hopefulness and every confidence. The chief factors which have contributed to this lightening of our burdens are thrift, strict economy, the lessening of expenditure on capital account, balance of trade with Great Britain being in Canada's favor and bountiful harvests.

The gratifying results of the past season's crops have enabled farmers to liquidate their obligations very largely, and every encouragement is being offered by Provincial Governments in Western Canada to go more extensively into mixed farming.

Staff—It will be of interest to our Shareholders to know that 315 members of our staff have volunteered for overseas military duty; of these, we regret to announce, nine have been killed in action, and to their sorrowing relatives our sympathy is extended; 21 have been wounded and 285 are still on active service. Too much praise cannot be extended to the 1,476 remaining members of the staff who are so loyally and cheerfully performing additional duties and working longer hours whilst their fellow clerks are fighting for the Empire.

Mr. E. L. Drewry seconded the motion for the adoption of the report.

The motion was then adopted.

Auditors: Messrs. T. Harry Webb, C.A., E. S. Read, C.A., and C. R. Hegan, C.A., of the firm of Webb, Read, Hegan, Callingham and Company, were re-appointed auditors.

The following were elected the Directors for the ensuing year:—Sir William Price, Messrs. John Galt, R. T. Riley, Geo. H. Thompson, E. L. Drewry, F. E. Kenaston, Wm. Shaw, W. R. Allan, M. Bull, Stephen Haas, Major-General John W. Carson, C.B., J. S. Hough, K.C., B. B. Cronyn, Hume Blake, K.C., R. O. McCulloch.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Sir William Price was elected Honorary President; Mr. John Galt, President; Mr. R. T. Riley and Mr. George H. Thom-

son, Vice-Presidents.

—Advertisement.

the result of the vote is indicative of the progressiveness of the people of the capital city in being the first to endorse this method at the polls. The vote was taken on the following question: "Are you in favor of electing the members of the board of control by

the proportional representation method as outlined in the British Municipal Representation bill, the first member being elected thereby being declared mayor?"

The result was: Yes, 5,083; no, 3,853; majority for, 1,230.

Absolutely Guaranteed Heat

A comfortable even heat, easily maintained at the proper point in accord to the temperature outside, just a little or just as much as you require. Such heat is provided by our **IMPERIAL HOT WATER BOILER AND HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS.**



The **IMPERIAL** Boiler for some years has been at the pinnacle of perfection so our energy was directed to radiation. In producing the **HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATOR** we have given you an article absolutely superior to the old-fashioned cast radiator both economically and artistically.

HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS pressed from a special rust resisting steel alloy have:—

FREE WATERWAYS allowing the water to circulate absolutely free, having none of the twists and nipples found in the cast radiator.

EVEN THICKNESS OF THE WALLS of the radiator gives even distribution of heat and an absence of strain.

TWO-THIRDS LESS WATER USED per square foot as compared with cast radiation, therefore requires less fuel.

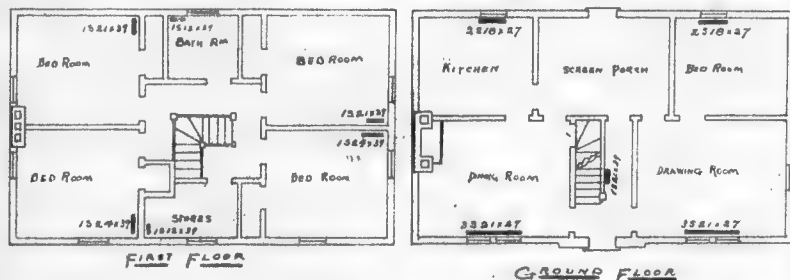
OCCUPIES LESS THAN HALF THE SPACE of cast iron radiation of corresponding size.

WEIGHS 2 TO 3 POUNDS PER SQUARE FOOT instead of 6 to 7 pounds as in cast radiation, this means

LOWER FREIGHT CHARGES;

LOW COST FOR TEAMING AND HANDLING.

If you are building or if the heating in your house is not satisfactory, you should investigate the **IMPERIAL BOILER AND HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS**



We will furnish the **IMPERIAL BOILER** with **HYDRO-THERMIC RADIATORS** and necessary piping, guaranteed to heat a house constructed on Guide Plan No. 3, as shown here, for \$408. F.O.B. Winnipeg.

Write for our special booklets on heating by Hot Water, Steam or the well-known "HECLA" Hot Air Furnace; all plans and estimates furnished free of charge.

Clare Brothers, Western

LIMITED

Manufacturers of Heating Goods of every description for all kinds of Buildings.

Winnipeg, Man.



A House that will grow in Charm

Since no one type of house can possibly meet the needs of all the different families who are thinking of building themselves new homes, The Guide has branched out upon this occasion and had a much larger and more imposing type of house designed for the readers who have got well past the pioneer stage into positive prosperity.

There is something very solid and dignified and comfortable about the outward appearance of this house, but there is one thing it lacks. It is the type of house which needs vines climbing up over the porch and around the windows, and clumps of shrubbery here and there to soften the lines. Given these it will take upon itself something of the charm of those beautiful old English farm houses which look as if they had grown up out of the ground rather than as if they had been made with hands.

Planting Should be Begun Early

It is to be hoped, then, that the builder of this house will not leave it set up on a prairie knoll, stark and bare, but will proceed with all haste to plant out cuttings of the Virginia creeper and clumps of lilac and honeysuckle, and a little farther away maple, oak, ash, elm or poplar trees. In planting the trees we trust that he won't arrange them in a stiff forbidding row about the lawn, but

dining room or the hall and open the door, thus bringing them into the main part of the house instead of the kitchen.

A Useful Main Floor Bedroom

Another feature of this house which will meet with the approval of many home builders is the downstairs bedroom. Where the housekeeper has also to be housemaid and nurse a downstairs bedroom is a great saver of steps, making it possible to wait upon a sick person without the seemingly endless tramps up and down stairs.

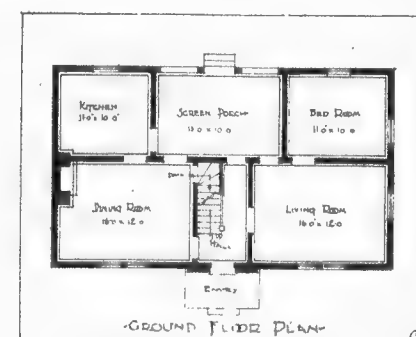
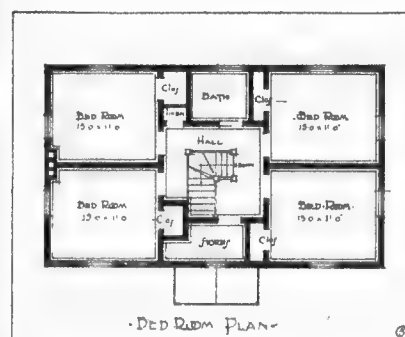
If these many virtues fail to win the good opinion of the homemaker there still remains the upstairs with its four roomy bedrooms and lavish closet space providing a place for everything.

The cost of this house is forty-six hundred dollars, but it is forty-six hundred invested in solid comfort and lasting satisfaction.

Architect's Description

The house shown here is 24 feet by 40 feet over all and is very complete in all that goes to make up a comfortable home.

The lower portion of the house is six inch siding on a concrete or stone basement (use which is easiest to obtain in your particular neighborhood), with the upper part and roof of shingle. The shingle on the wall should be laid about



scatter them as nature does, two here, one there and another over yonder.

Having seen how it can be transformed into one of those stately old farmsteads, which will be a prized inheritance for generations, it should not be forgotten that this is a house with much interior charm and serviceability.

One of the most unusual features is a large screened-in back porch, which can be made into one of those outdoor living rooms becoming more and more popular as people realize the value of outdoor life and unlimited fresh air.

Instead of the back entry shown in former plans, the architect has cleverly worked out a plan which enables the housewife, when folk come knocking at the back door, when she is up to her elbows in the wash tub, to slip into the

nine inches to the weather to get the scale as against the siding, and that on the roof the ordinary five inches.

Stucco finish may be used in the place of siding, and on the interior wall board may be substituted for plaster if desired.

Paint the lower portion a rich old ivory and stain the wall shingle a deep bronze green with the roof a golden brown. Make the ceiling downstairs about eight and a half feet high and upstairs about eight feet and you will have well proportioned rooms.

The heating may be hot air, steam or hot water. The house is plastered throughout and should cost about \$4,600. The floors are edge grain fir and the trim plain pilaster trim with neck and cap mould. A decoration scheme for this house will be published in next week's Guide.

WORKING DRAWINGS \$2.00

Complete working drawings for the construction of Guide House No. 3, together with complete bill of materials and instructions for building, will be mailed to any address for \$2.00.

FARM BUILDING DEPT., GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating

**If you are ready to quit being a
slave to the coal scuttle**

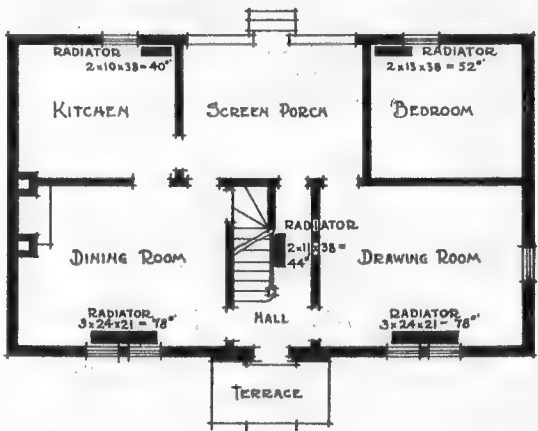
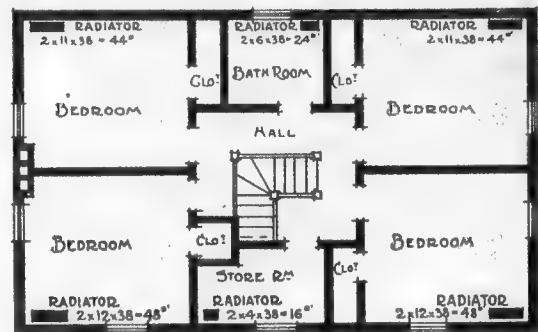
To the bills and ills of old-fashioned heating, let us tell you about the cheap yet luxurious comfort of Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating.

Put a Gurney-Oxford Boiler in your cellar, connect it with pipes to radiators placed conveniently in rooms and hall-ways, fill the system with a few buckets of water, light your fire and, presto, your heating problem is solved. You'll unfailingly get an ample, gentle, healthful volume of warmth in every room, every nook and every corner of the house. And no matter how high the winds may blow, or how low the thermometer drops, the temperature in your home will stay just exactly where you want it.

The Cost?

Figuring on The Guide Plan Number 3 as shown here, our experts have shown where radiators should be placed to give the best results. The radiators, pipes valves and fittings will cost \$445. F.O.B. Winnipeg. This is the price from any reputable fitter, the labor and freight being moderate extras.

This Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating outfit can be put in your present home without tearing-up, annoyance or disturbing old heating methods until you are ready to start the fire in the new boiler. Once our customers know the wonderful comfort, convenience and economy of Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating they NEVER go back to any other method. Any argument in that for you? The Gurney-Oxford Boiler burns either coal or wood as you select, you feed it fuel only once or twice a day. It is fitted with our wonderful "Economizer," making it almost self managing. No "Water System" is needed, a few buckets of water lasting for many months.

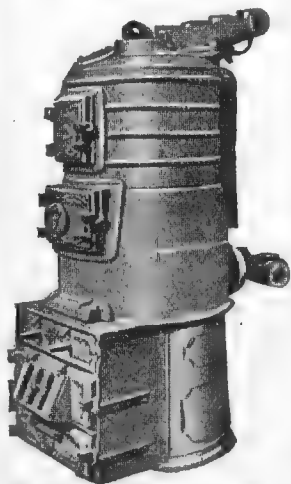


We also make steam and warm air heating plants, stoves of all the best types and will gladly see that you get prices on any heating system. Our new illustrated booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," tells all about the Gurney Hot Water Heating Installation. Fully illustrated and contains photos of houses and many letters from highly satisfied users. Write us today for a copy, it's free. A postal will do.

Address:

**Gurney North-West
Foundry Co. Ltd.**
Winnipeg

Metals Limited, Calgary, Edmonton



**Beautiful Walls For
Your Home
Sanitary, Fire-Proof,
Inexpensive**

Make your home more attractive, and protect it from fire with these beautiful, sanitary

"Metallic" Ceilings and Walls

They will out-last the building and are very inexpensive. They can be brightened from year to year with a little paint at a trifling cost. Made in innumerable beautiful designs suitable to all styles of rooms. Can be erected over old plaster as well as in new buildings. Write for catalogue.

We manufacture a complete line of Sheet Metal Building Materials.

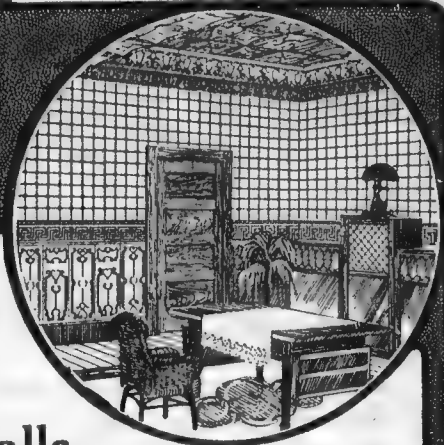
THE METALLIC ROOFING CO., LIMITED

MANUFACTURERS

797 Notre Dame Avenue

Tel. Garry 1450-1451

WINNIPEG



FARM BLACKSMITHING

By J. M. DREW, Instructor in Blacksmithing, Minnesota School of Agriculture

A blacksmith shop on the farm may be easily and cheaply built and equipped. With a little practice a farmer and his son can learn to do ordinary blacksmith work without trouble, and may thus spend profitably winter days and stormy days in summer that would otherwise be wasted. This book is written to instruct farmers and their sons for this purpose. It is well illustrated and the information is simply and accurately given so that any farmer will be able to understand it and make use of it. Among the subjects dealt with are: The furnishing of the farm blacksmith shop; the use of iron and steel; making deer hooks, staples, chains, rings, hooks, clevis, bolts and nuts, welding; making tongs; making whiffletrees; ironing; forging and tempering steel tools; the use of drills; sharpening plows; shoeing farm horses; the use of files; how to splice ropes; how to make rope hangers; how to tie knots; how to file a saw; tables for calculating the sizes of tools. This book will pay for itself many times over in the hands of any farmer who wants to make good use of his time. Postpaid 60c.

BOOK DEPARTMENT, GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Our Motto: "ONE PRICE TO ALL HONEST DEALING"

Lumber Shingles

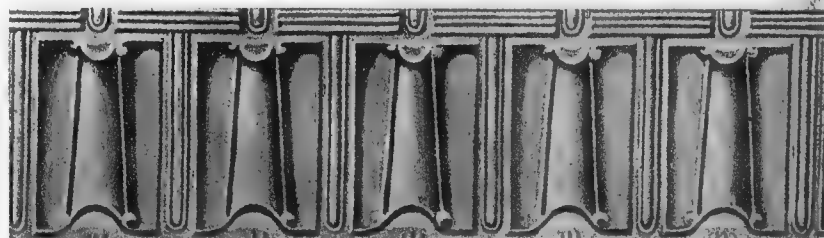
Direct from Mill
to your nearest
Station, at Mill
Prices

We have a complete stock on hand, ensuring prompt shipment, for that Barn, Silo, School, Church, House, Well Curbing or Granary. If your requirements are not a carload, club together with your members.

REMEMBER! We cater to particular people with our **HIGH GRADE** lumber. It costs no more. We will give you a delivered price on your bill of materials to any point.

Farmers Sawmill & Shingle Co.

P.O. Drawer 870 - VANCOUVER, B.C.



"Jumbo" Continuous Metal Tile

The Ideal Roofing for Your Home. A Roof that is Fire-proof, Storm-proof, Ornamental and Permanent. A roof for your home is necessary—then let it be

FIRE-PROOF AND LIGHTNING-PROOF

We manufacture a line of Sheet Metal Products especially designed for the Western Farmer and excel in the production of

**CORRUGATED IRON
METAL SHINGLES
METAL TANKS
CULVERTS and WELL CURBING**

MAIL THIS COUPON

Fill in your name on the coupon and indicate the Catalogue you want and it will be promptly sent.

**Winnipeg Steel Granary
and Culvert Company Ltd.**

P.O. Box 3054. WINNIPEG

COUPON

Gentlemen: Send me particulars and prices on—

- ☐ Catalogue T2 Tanks for every purpose, Troughs, Granaries, etc.
- ☐ Catalogue RS Metal Roofing and Siding, Corrugated Iron, Shingles, etc.
- ☐ Catalogue on Culverts and Well Curbing.
- ☐ Catalogue C Metal Ceilings and Walls.

Name

Address

Michener Bros.' Announcement

Dissolution of Partnership

MESSRS MICHENER BROS., Brookside Stock Farm, Red Deer, Alta., beg to announce that they will hold a dissolution Sale in March next, when all of their herd of high class registered Holsteins will be sold regardless of price.

After seven years in the pure-bred Holstein business we are dissolving partnership and are going to sell our entire herd for what it will bring. We have a number of cows and heifers in the Record of Merit and Record of Performance class.

WATCH for FURTHER PARTICULARS

PRICED LOW FOR QUICK SALE

Choice Holstein Heifers and Calves

I have more females than I require this year and am prepared to sell cheap a few choice young HEIFERS, coming two, three and four years and also HEIFER CALVES sired by "Sylvia's Champion" and by "Mercedes Pontiac De Kol." All bred from great producers with high testing records. Also FOUR YEAR OLD BULL first and champion, Alberta Shows, 1914. Also a number of well-bred BERKSHIRE SOWS, all young.

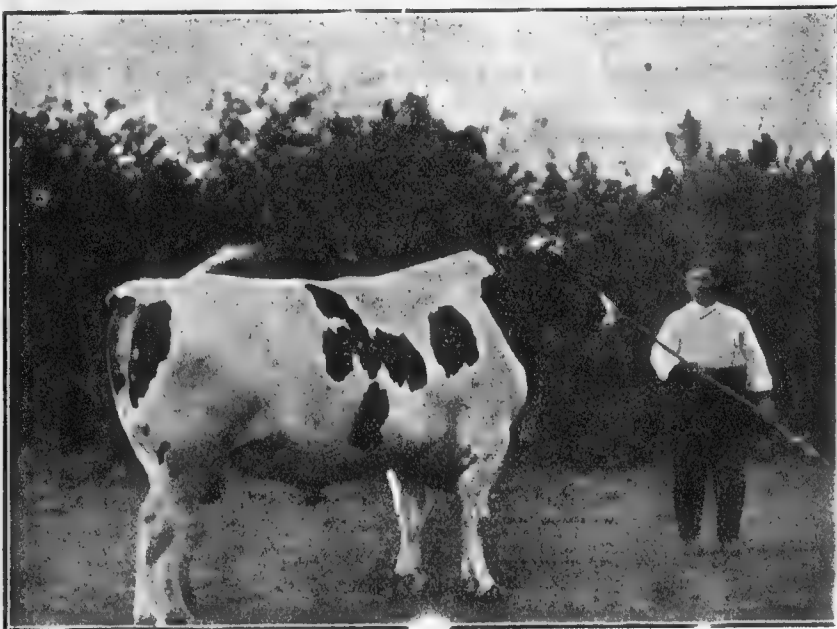
ISAAC BATEMAN - Innisfail, Alta.

100 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Rams 200 Shropshire and Oxfordshire Ewes

All pure bred and of highest class now offered for sale

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Big Selection Always on Hand
GOLDEN WEST BALGREGGAN

P. M. BREDT - P. O. Box 2089, CALGARY, Alta. - Phone M1003



SIR BESSIE HOMESTEAD FOBES

His dam is a full sister and his sire a son of Jessie Forbes Bessie Homestead who holds the greatest average butter record of any cow in the world

Individuality Plus Production

We like this combination. Impossible to combine the two more closely than in the above animal. Are you interested in this type, the greatest milk and butter producers of the world? Why not head your herd with one of his sons?

Glenlea Stock Farm

702 Grain Exchange

Winnipeg, Man.

(FARM AT GLENLEA, MAN.)

The Half Section Man's Cow

A Demand Exists. How can it best be supplied?

Each year as plans are made for the coming season's work the thoughts of an increasing number of farmers become centred on livestock and the need for a definite system of crop rotation becomes more apparent. The weed problem in our Western Provinces has had considerable influence upon the wide-awake farmer when considering his future policy of farm tillage; and, while not impossible, it is admittedly a difficult problem to clean our farms and continue exclusive grain growing. The logical alternative is a system of crop rotation. To adopt any system of rotation which will tend to combat weeds and preserve soil fertility demands livestock as a means of marketing some of the crops included in such a system of cropping. The keeping of livestock demands fencing, shelter and an abundance of water. All these added improvements to our farms represent an increase in value and a consequent need for additional revenue.

What classes of cattle best suit the needs of the farmer who lives some five to ten miles from a railroad, yet who

beef conformation and raises a good calf, giving as well a sufficient quantity of milk to supply the needs of the home in dairy produce, with a sufficient surplus of cream to make enough butter to pay the grocery bill and enough skim milk to keep a few pigs in thrifty condition. This is a large order to expect according to the straight beef man and an impossibility according to some dairy men, who maintain that this go-between will eventually return to beef.

Type of Cow

This cow, in appearance, differs from the beef animal in having a somewhat greater length from eye to nostril, is longer and leaner in the neck, has a sharper shoulder, is somewhat less compact, and more roomy. It is coarser in the hocks and tall head, higher set, with a distinctive falling away of the muscles in the hind quarter, and a large and well developed udder. Where can such cows be obtained? The demand far exceeds the supply in Western Canada, yet ever since 1818 rec-



A milking Shorthorn cow owned by the Alberta government

owns a half section of good land, practically all suitable for grain growing and valued at from thirty to forty dollars an acre? There are many such farmers in the West. They have reached that stage when free pasture is not obtainable. Their land has become too valuable to keep a cow, whose only revenue each year is a calf, which, when sold for beef as a three-year-old, hardly gives sufficient returns for its own keep and labor, in addition to bearing a share of the keep and labor of its dam. The percentage of loss which must occur from time to time, where straight beef cattle raising is concerned must be considered, making a cow which merely produces a beef calf every year or so a clear bill of expense in the event of her calf not living.

Dairy Cow Unsuitable

On the other hand, distance from centres of population or even from a railroad station makes the highly specialized dairy cow unsuitable. This cow calls for warm quarters, abundance of succulent feed, expert attention, if maximum gains are to be produced, a market at hand to dispose of her produce and more labor than the straight beef animal. Her calf can scarcely be regarded as an asset if it is a steer and intended for finished beef. For example, while a Holstein steer will make equal gains in weight as compared with the beef breeds up to a certain age, and will give passably good beef up to 15 to 18 months old when such animals can be classed as baby beef, the gain made by the Holstein is largely the growth of bony frame which lacks muscular development and marbling. When dressed the carcass has a low dressing percentage and the choice cuts are missing. This steer is unsuited to finishing and often sells as a canner.

What the half-section man needs is a cow which possesses a fairly good

ords of Bates' Shorthorns show them as being excellent milkers and possessing a fairly good beef conformation. Practically three-fourths of the dairy cattle in England are milking or Bates' Shorthorns, and the Holstein is comparatively unknown there. It is not practical, nor indeed possible to import a sufficient number of these animals to fill the present need, but there are many cows on our farms which, by careful testing and weeding would in time produce a fairly desirable type of cow for the half-section farm. The performance test in dairy cattle is largely responsible for the phenomenal milk records obtainable in some of the dairy breeds; too much cannot be said of the Babcock test to maintain the quality of our milk.

The only way to maintain type and excellency in any breed is thru careful breeding, selection and good care and feeding. In spite of the number of years for which the beef breeds and dairy breeds have been kept pure, there is not a herd in Canada where one could not find misfits or off type animals, which are naturally kept by the owners in the background. The heaviest milkers occasionally produce heifers of doubtful value as milkers. Quite often this occurs when the dam is undergoing severe strain under expert pushing in an endeavor to establish a new record.

The dual purpose cow is no less an impossibility than the dual purpose hen was fifteen years ago. The latter is a recognized type today because the breeder demanded her. Constant search for wheat equal in quality to Red Fife, earlier maturing and non-shelling, gave Marquis. Constant selection of the common cow, the use of dairy Shorthorn sires, keeping of milk records and the use of the Babcock test will in time produce and maintain in Western Canada the half-section man's cow.



If You Need Eyeglasses

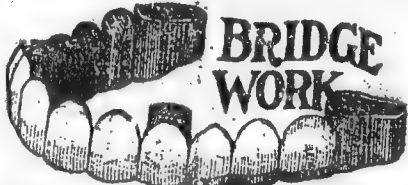
or Spectacles the only satisfactory way to obtain them is to visit an oculist or optician in person. During Bonspiel Week, when you can obtain the advantage of low railroad fares, make it a point to come to the city and visit our Optical Department; satisfaction guaranteed; glasses as low as \$2.00.

D. R. DINGWALL
JEWELLERS LIMITED WINNIPEG
Cor. PORTAGE AVENUE and MAIN STREET

We will End your Teeth Troubles

Bridge Work
\$5 per Tooth
(Best 22k Gold)

Note our
Prices



\$5 22k
Gold Crowns
Plates
Whalebone
\$8 up

WHY PAY BIG DENTISTRY BILLS?

If you have false teeth that do not fit properly call and see the dentists who know how to make perfect plates. We operate our own mechanical department. Our Emergency Department is at your immediate service. If you break your artificial plate send it to us. We will return it repaired by next mail. Keen personal attention to every case. Take advantage of our long experience as specialists in making teeth. OUT OF TOWN PATIENTS WILL BE GIVEN PROMPT, SPECIAL AND COURTEOUS ATTENTION DURING BONSPIEL.

DR. PARSONS McGreevy Block, 258 1/2 Portage Ave., Winnipeg
Over G.T.P. Ticket Office. Phone Main 699

Bonspiel Week is a GREAT EVENT!

The "Waterloo Boy" KEROSENE

One-Man Tractor

Will Prove a GREAT ATTRACTION!

Make it a part of your programme to come and see this tractor yourself. Within easy access too. On view only one minute's walking distance from the City Hall (see our ad., page 25 of The Guide, Jan. 12, 1916).

THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. Ltd.
104 Princess Street Winnipeg

Come to the Bonspiel

Special Attractions
The Bonspiel.
"Farmers' Week" at
Manitoba Agricultural
College.
Special Military Man-
oeuvres.
Special Sporting Events.
Special Sales for Bon-
spiel Visitors.

Special Rates
Tickets at One-Half
Regular Fare, over all
railroads. Good going
Feb. 12 to 16, and re-
turning any time up to
Feb. 22.

The Annual Bonspiel at Winni-
peg is the biggest event of its
kind in the world. Curlers and visitors
come from all over the West and from
many places in the East and South. It is
expected this year that during Bonspiel
season from 30,000 to 40,000 people
will visit Winnipeg.

COME TO THE BONSPIEL!

Visit Us When in Winnipeg!



We can save you 30 to 50 per cent. Many
lines priced at extraordinary low prices. BONSPIEL
SPECIAL—Sold only at this special price during
Bonspiel Week.

Large 16-in. oven, 4 9-in. lids, heavy steel
body, burns wood or coal, beautifully de-
signed, a perfect baker, very economical
in fuel consumption. In fact equal
to any \$40.00 range. Sold only dur-
ing Bonspiel Week at a saving of
\$7.00.

No. 49-16. Price, with 16-in. oven,
4 9-in. lids. Complete as
shown **\$21.75**
No. 69-18. Price, 18-in.
oven, 6 9-in. lids. As shown **\$23.75**

THE FARMERS SUPPLY CO. LTD.
173-7 BANNATYNE AVENUE EAST, WINNIPEG

DENTISTRY!

Do Your Teeth Need Attention?

Well-kept teeth are practically essential to good health. The
teeth require examination at least once a year if only to remove
tartar. Poor teeth lessen the efficiency of the whole digestive
system.

Our Skill and Training are at Your Disposal

We give a written guarantee to every patient—Painless Dental
Work. Plates, Gold Crowns, Bridge Work our Specialty. Only
graduate dentists and men of special training will do your work.

Special Attention to Bonspiel Visitors. Come and See Us
Advice Free Prices Moderate

DRS. PIKE & KIRWAN

212 Curry Building (Facing General Post Office) Portage Avenue, Winnipeg

Midwinter Clearing Sale



Genuine Bargains

\$125

and up saved by purchasing at this sale. We ship direct
from our Winnipeg Branch. All middlemen's, jobbers',
dealers', agents', travellers', railway fares, hotel bills, etc.,
are cut out, and we thus save you \$125.00 on a Clinton
or Doherty Piano, and \$150.00 to \$175.00 on a Player Piano.
Never have we offered such an assortment of genuine bargains
in Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs, Phonographs, Player Piano
Music Rolls, Piano Stools, Chairs, Duet Music Cabinet Benches,
etc. Many sizes and styles to choose from.
We have just what you are looking for in new or slightly used
instruments. Cut out the Coupon and mail today to
324 Donald Street, Winnipeg.

The Old Reliable Piano House

DOHERTY PIANO CO. LIMITED

Established 1875

Over 90,000 Satisfied Purchasers of Doherty Instruments. Branches from Coast to Coast

If Visitors to the Bonspiel will bring this Coupon they will receive prompt and special attention

COUPON

DOHERTY PIANO CO. LTD., 324 Donald Street, Winnipeg

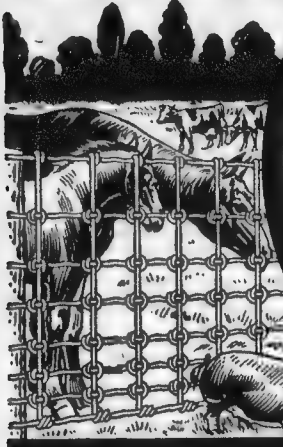
Gentlemen:—
Please mail me at once full particulars of your January Clearing Sale on
Pianos, Player Pianos, Organs, Phonographs, etc., also list of used instru-
ments. I saw your ad. in the Grain Growers' Guide, January 19th, 1916.

Name

Address



PEERLESS-PERFECTION



Fencing for All Purposes

There is scarcely a fence requirement that we cannot fill directly from our stock, no matter whether it be farm, poultry or ornamental fencing. We carry the largest stock of fencing and gates carried by any one company in the Dominion.

Every Rod Fully Guaranteed

PEERLESS Fencing is well known for its non-rusting qualities. Many of our customers have testified to this fact. Examine any piece of PEERLESS Fence in your neighborhood. Compare it with fences of any other make. You will find little or no rust on the PEERLESS. The longer you can protect a fence from rust just that much longer will it continue to stand up and do business. Send for our literature and learn about this high grade fence. Address either office, and same will be promptly forwarded.

Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co.
Limited
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA
HAMILTON, ONT.

ADVERTISING is the foundation of all successful enterprises. If your advertisement appeared in these pages it would be read by over 34,000 prospective buyers. Patronize our advertisers—advertise yourself—and we will all be successful.



130-Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$13.90

If ordered together we send both machines for only \$13.90 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead-air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Five year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$13.90 is for both Incubator and Brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time. Write us today. "Don't delay."

WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 238, Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

Pure-Bred Stock for Sale

In order to keep the flocks and herds within the limits of the College requirements, the following stock is offered for sale:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Ayrshire Bull Calf—11 months. | 2 Leicester Ewes and 2 Ewe Lambs. |
| 2 Ayrshire Heifer Calves—8 months. | 2 Oxford Ewe Lambs. |
| 4 French Canadian Bulls—6 months, 10 months, 12 months and 6 years. | 2 Ram Lambs. |
| | 1 Shropshire Ram Lamb and 7 Ewes |

Descriptions and prices promptly furnished to intending buyers.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY DEPARTMENT

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

FREE

We will give absolutely free to any farmer, stock or poultry raiser one of our new 80-page booklets, which tells how to balance rations for feeding stock, milch cows, horses, etc. This also deals with the common diseases in poultry, the symptoms, treatments, etc. Tells how to build poultry houses; how to avoid all kinds of diseases in both stock and poultry; tells how to raise calves without milk, and describes fully the high-class stock and poultry remedies and foods we manufacture.



Royal Purple Stock Specific

Not a dope, but a pure unadulterated condition powder that can be fed according to directions every day. Will make the animal digest its food properly and secure the greatest good therefrom. There has not been a season in a decade when it will be so absolutely necessary to use condition powders as this coming season on account of the enormous amounts of musty grain and fodder that have been harvested. Unless farmers are extra careful, they will have many animals in bad condition due to coughs, heaves, indigestion, etc. Royal Purple Stock Specific will cause the animal to digest every particle of food and will make impurities pass through without injury. Royal Purple Stock Specific will fatten animals you have never been able to fatten before.

Mr. Dan McEwan, the veteran horse-trainer, says: "I have used your Stock Specific 8 years and have never had an animal out of condition more than a week in all that time. Your stock conditioner is the best I have ever used, and as for your Cough Powder, I can safely say it will cure any ordinary cough in 4 days."

Last year our horses were troubled greatly with coughs and I used 26 tins of your Cough Specific with excellent results."

It will increase the flow of milk from 3 to 5 pounds during the winter. It will help fatten steers a month earlier, thereby saving a month's feed and labor. You can raise and fatten pigs and market them a month earlier, saving a month's feed and labor. Malcolm Gray of Komoka, Ont., says: "In regard to the feeding of Royal Purple, I had two lots of hogs. To the first lot I fed Royal Purple Stock Specific and sold them when 6 months old and they averaged 196 pounds each. On the second lot I did not use Royal Purple Stock Specific and at the same age they averaged only 150 pounds. They were both the same breed and one lot had as good a chance as the other. We have also fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific with excellent results."

Norman C. Charlton, Scott, Sask., says: "I am from Ontario and fed your Royal Purple Stock Specific when in Brownsville. My cows made the largest average and tested 5 pounds over average at C. M. P. at Brownsville. I believe you make the best conditioner on the Market."

Put up in 50c. packages; \$1.50 tins that hold as much as four 50c. packages, and \$5.00 tins which hold four times as much as the \$1.50 tins. A 50c. package will last an animal 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 10 animals nearly three months. The cost to use this condition powder is so small that no farmer can afford to be without it, as it will average less than 1/2c. a day if purchased in large tins.

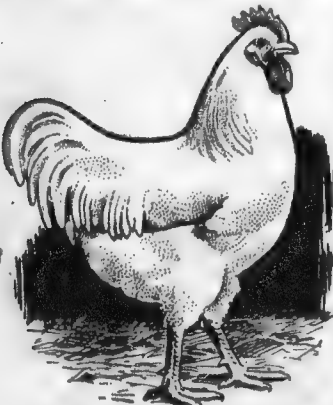
Royal Purple Cough Cure

It will cure any ordinary cough in four days and break up and cure distemper in 10 days. The large quantities of musty grains and fodder harvested this year will start more horses coughing than in any year for a decade past. John Cartier, Bothwell, Ont., says: "I have used one tin of Royal Purple Cough Specific and found it excellent for distemper. One of my father's horses had distemper last fall and inside of two weeks the distemper was entirely cured by using your Royal Purple Cough Specific. I am recommending it to my neighbors."

Put up in 50c. tins; 60c. by mail.

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

Works entirely on the digestive organs of the poultry. When a bird's gizzard is working properly, it will be healthy, and when healthy will lay just as many eggs in winter as in summer. You can fatten turkeys and other fowl in just one-half the time on the same food when they digest their food properly. Royal Purple Poultry Specific should be used in the food once a day through the fall, winter and spring seasons. The cost to use it is so small that it will pay for itself 10 times over in actual results. No poultryman can afford to be without this excellent tonic. It is a hen's business to lay. It is our business to make her lay. Put up in 25c. and 50c. packages, \$1.50 and \$5.00 tins. A 50c. package will last 25 hens 70 days. A \$5.00 tin will last 200 hens for over four months.



Royal Purple Supplies and Booklets may be obtained from W. H. Stone Co. Ltd., Grocers, Winnipeg; Saskatoon Hardware Co., Saskatoon, and Latham Hardware Co., Moose Jaw,

Barrie, April 28th.
"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—In response to your request as to our opinion of 'Royal Purple' brands, beg to say that in two years, or rather two seasons (winter), we have sold it, we have found it the best and most satisfactory stock and poultry specific we have ever handled. We have had many testimonials from customers as to its good qualities. One lady customer told us that she used 'Royal Purple' in feeding her turkeys, and the result was that she got the highest price paid on our market for them. The buyer stated they were the best turkeys he had seen."

Respectfully yours, H. H. OTTON & SON.

Royal Purple Roup Specific

Is a most excellent remedy and every poultryman should use it in the drinking water during fall, winter and spring months. Read over what Messrs. McConnell & Fergusson have to say about it.

"Gentlemen,—Enclosed you will find a photograph of one of our 'Dul-Mage' White Rocks. Isn't he a big-boned vigorous specimen? About three years ago we had a hen nearly dead with the roup, and after trying a number of remedies, sought the advice of Mr. Wm. McNeill, the well-known poultry judge, and he advised us to kill her at once, as it was impossible to save her life. She was not a valuable hen, and we thought it better to experiment further, as we might have a more valuable bird to treat later on. We got a package of your Roup Cure, and it relieved her at once. At the end of a week's time she was completely cured. We have put a little of your Roup Cure in the water from time to time, and have only had one case of roup in our immense flock in the last three years."

(The bird shown in this advertisement is reproduced from McConnell & Fergusson's photo.)

Put up in 25c. tins; 30c. by mail.

Royal Purple Calf Meal

You can raise calves on this meal without using milk. It is without doubt the highest grade calf meal on the Canadian market. This year we gave two \$25.00 prizes at the Western Fair, London, Ont., for the two best calves raised entirely on our calf meal. Read what Mr. Lipsit, who won these prizes, has to say about this meal. Mr. Lipsit is probably one of the best-known Holstein cattle men in Canada.

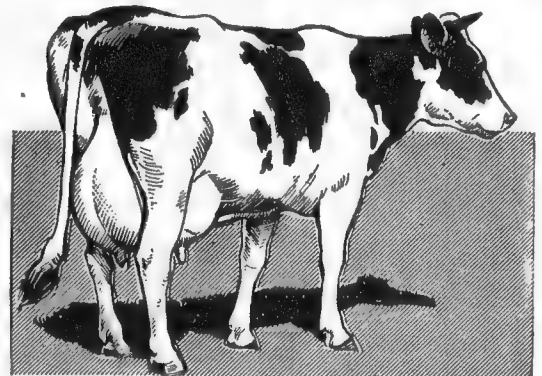
"Stratfordville, Ont., Sept. 28, 1915.
"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—Replying to your letter of Sept. 18th, my bull's name is Funderline King May Payne. I am having printed now an extended pedigree of him, which I will be pleased to forward you, along with his photograph, as soon as completed."

"The calves I won your two special prizes on were Forest Ridge Elite and Forest Ridge Fayne Calamity 2nd. They were both fed regularly on your calf meal, as well as the calf that won first at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, this year in a class of 33. I also won first and your special prize at the Stratfordville Fair here on another calf."

"The above I believe to be recommend enough for one breeder, as I have used several different calf meals, and have not found any quite so satisfactory."

"Yours truly, L. H. LIPSIT."

\$4.00 a cwt. F.O.B. London, Ont.



Peace River Crossing, Alta., Oct. 4, 1915.
"The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.: Dear Sirs,—I used your Roup Cure last spring and can safely say that it saved my flock. Previous to my getting the remedy I had lost 37 hens, and after I began using it I only lost three and the entire flock were affected. Many people here have small chicks and they all complain of the roup condition of their fowl. There seems to be something in the climate or soil that caused the disease."

"Yours very truly, J. W. MARR."

We also manufacture:

- Royal Purple Sweat Liniment—8-oz. bottles, 50c.; by mail, 60c.
- Royal Purple Gall Cure.—25c. and 50c. packages, 30c. and 60c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Disinfectant—25c., 50c. and \$1.
- Royal Purple Worm Powder—25c. tins; 30c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Lice Killer—25c. and 50c. tins; 30c. and 60c. by mail.
- Royal Purple Linseed Meal.
- Royal Purple Chick Feed—25c. packages, 100-lb. bags.

We sell only to the trade, but if you cannot get these goods from a merchant in your town, we will send any 25c. tin by mail for 30c. and any 50c. package for 60c. Larger packages will be forwarded by express or freight.

Made in Canada by Canadian capital and labor.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, ONT.

Poultry Breeding Methods

How to mate the farm flock to increase egg production

By M. C. Herner, Professor of Poultry Husbandry
Manitoba Agricultural College

The farmer is more concerned in breeding and selection for egg production than in breeding for fancy qualities. But even if this is the case there are laws of breeding which are followed in breeding for fancy points which should also be followed in breeding for utility qualities. We owe a good deal to our brethren in the poultry world who have striven for years to create a thing of beauty, for if it had not been for the poultry breeders we would today have motley flocks of nondescript breeds on our farms. They may have lost sight of the economic value of some of our breeds, but they certainly have given an array of color and type that cannot be excelled or even equalled in any other line of domestic animals. The lines of breeding which they have followed in developing and perfecting breeds as far as color and type is concerned must also be followed in breeding for the development and perfecting of the utility qualities.



PROFESSOR HERNER

Developing Egg Production

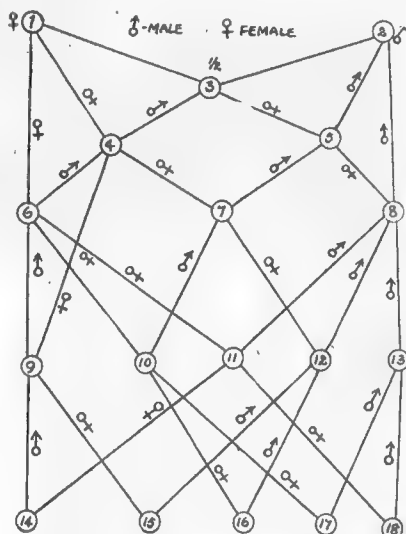
The farmer's first thought is that of developing and improving the egg production. His flock as a whole must have vigor, constitution and vitality as a basis from which to operate or a foundation on which to build. The male birds represent one half of the flock and therefore care is required in selecting them. We are here confronted with a question which is asked time and time again, "Shall I mate my roosters with their own pullets?" From the farmer's standpoint I would say "No," but from my own standpoint and in my own yards I would say "Yes." I believe for the average farmer the best policy to follow is to get new male blood every year. Speaking from personal experience and observation, I am firmly convinced that it is possible to inbreed for vigor and vitality, or in other words, that a male bird can be mated back to his own daughter in one generation and back to his own granddaughter in the next generation and the vigor and stamina of the offspring increased by this method of breeding. This will probably conflict with the ideas held by the majority of stock men, but nevertheless it is the method of breeding that has been followed in perfecting many of our breeds of poultry and also livestock. It is the only method of breeding to follow in fixing certain characters or establishing color patterns. Practically all the best poultry breeders follow line breeding and in order to do this inbreeding must be followed to a certain extent. So much of the growth, maturity and constitution in fowl depends on environment that it is very difficult to say that lack of vigor and vitality is due to inbreeding where it is followed. But a poor or unfavorable environment along with inbreeding are sure to result in lack of vigor, vitality and constitution. On too many of the farms the conditions under which the poultry is raised are such that they do not grow as rapidly nor mature as quickly as they should, hence lack in constitutional vigor. Under such conditions we would emphatically say, stay away from the very appearance of inbreeding. But where the stock is strong, healthy and vigorous and care is taken in selecting the pullets and the offspring is raised under favorable conditions as to food and care, then the roosters can be used the second year and no bad results will be noticed. Where the males are from heavy laying strains this inbreeding is especially desirable until a distinct line is established.

Use New Blood

Under farm conditions the method of breeding is that of indiscriminate mixing of the entire flock—breeding from good, bad and indifferent alike. Where this is the case it is always best to get new cockerels every year and mate with the flock. Mating cockerels with pullets of the same flock will not give as good results as mating the sire back to his pullets or the dam back to her cockerel. There is always the danger of having both sides immature, whereas in the latter matings one side at least is properly matured and fully developed.

While this breeding chart on this page may appear quite complicated, still it is one that can be studied out and is applicable for line breeding work. Looking at it we notice that by drawing a line down the middle all those circles appearing on the left will have the original female blood predominating and in those to the right of the line the male blood predominates. By this method of breeding two distinct lines or strains can be developed and there is no need at all to go to outside breeders for new blood. By this method it is also possible to bring in blood from another breed to give greater vigor and vitality to the original breed. Or for intensifying color patterns, an outcross can be made and this foreign blood brought back three or four generations later with any parentage of blood of the foreign breed that may be thought wise. In perfecting the color pattern of the Barred Rock, a Silver Pencilled Hamburg female was used in a somewhat similar manner and the result was straight, even, narrow and "snappy" barring.

The same method of breeding has been followed in developing some of the best laying strains in different breeds. Once a certain character is established the question is how to retain it. Were we to bring in blood from another strain we might in a single season obliterate entirely what it has taken years to accomplish. So many of our amateur breeders buy high priced birds from one breeder and also similar priced birds from another, and after mating the two lines they are disappointed in the young stock. It seldom occurs that prize winners are bred from such a mating. Our best breeders confine their breeding work entirely to their own strain or if they do go outside for new blood they are certainly extremely cautious how they introduce it. The general practice of skillful breeders is to mate the best individuals available, disregarding relationship entirely. He, as a rule, is not the least fearful of the supposed dangers of inbreeding.



Felch's Breeding Chart

WHY HE WEPT

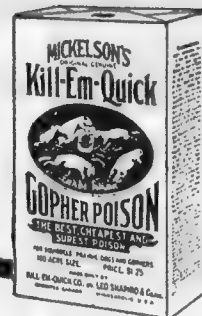
He was a hard-looking ruffian, but his counsel, in a voice husky with emotion, addressed the jury.

"Gentlemen," said he, "my client was driven by want of food to take the small sum of money. All that he wanted was sufficient money to buy food for his little ones. Evidence of this lies in the fact that he didn't take a pocketbook containing \$250 that was lying in the room."

The counsel paused for a moment, and the silence was interrupted by a sob of the prisoner.

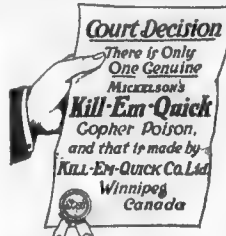
"Why do you weep?" asked the judge.

"Because," replied the prisoner, "I didn't see the pocketbook."



Don't Be Misled, This Is The Genuine "Kill-Em-Quick" Gopher Poison

The same old package—The same old name—The same fluffy, white powder—The same Certain Death.



It's the gopher poison Canadian Farmers know from many years' experience to be the one sure relief from the gopher pest. Don't accept any substitute. Get the genuine—it always kills. Kill-Em-Quick is quickest, easiest, surest, best. Guaranty on every package. Money back, if it fails.

3 sizes, 50c, 75c, \$1.25; enough for 40, 80, 160 acres. Get it from your druggist. If he can't supply you, we send prepaid upon receipt of the price. Send for FREE Gopher Book.

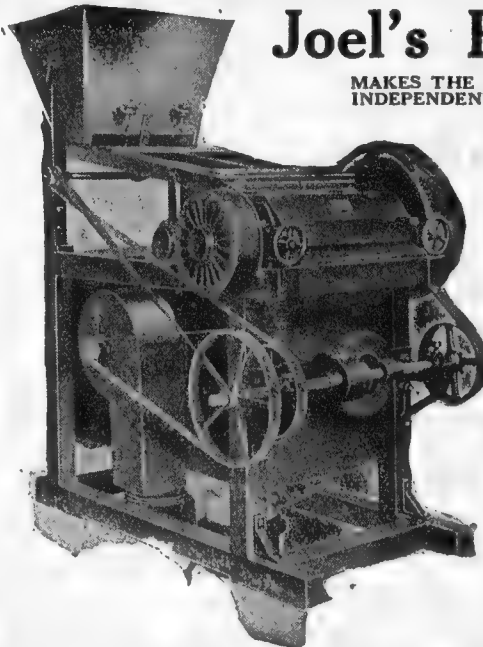
KILL-EM-QUICK CO., Ltd.
Successors to Mickelson-Shapiro Co.

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Winnipeg, Canada

Joel's Patent Mill

MAKES THE FARMER ABSOLUTELY INDEPENDENT OF THE MILLER.



This is the only popularly priced farmer's flour mill on the market today. It is constructed in Switzerland of the very best materials. Our guarantee goes with each mill.

The Joel Patent Mill

produces all grades of flour from wheat, barley, rye, corn, buckwheat, etc.; from the coarsest semolina to the finest household flour. It performs the work of five entirely different machines: Kibbling, crushing, grinding, cleaning and sifting.

MADE IN TWO SIZES

No. 1—2-3 h.p. Capacity 175 pounds wheat per hr.
No. 2—4-5 h.p. Capacity 440 pounds per hour.

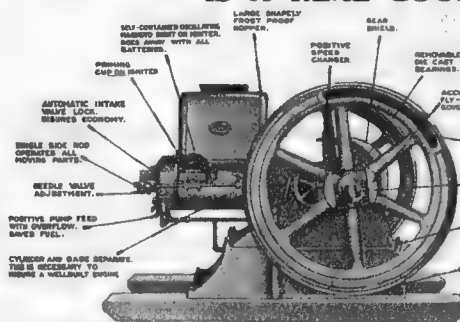
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Backed by the good-will of thousands of satisfied farmers, preferred by the most users on its merits alone. The engine that won the gasoline engine contest at Winnipeg.

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Need Our Catalog
From 1 to 25 H.P.

Whether you want a little 1 H.P. engine for the farm pump, separator, washing machine or fanning mill, or 7 H.P. for the grain grinder or wood saw to a portable engine on

steel trucks to do the threshing, you'll find the size and style you need in a Judson, and whatever you choose, you have an unconditional guarantee of your money back at any time if you are not perfectly satisfied, and our selling direct to you enables you to save money. Every Judson gasoline engine is required to pull 10 per cent. more than its rated horse power before it leaves the factory. We also carry a fine range of Cream Separators, Grain Crushers, Pumping Outfits, Sowing Outfits, Fencing, Harness and Hardware. Our Catalog tells all about them.

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Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday. Always on hand 200 to 500 head to choose from. Horses of all descriptions always on hand. You can buy one or a carload. Horses delivered free of charge to C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.R. stock yards. If you are in need of horses, come and give us a trial. Our prices are right.

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Fairweathers' January Sale

Affording mail order purchasers practically all the advantages of greatly reduced prices on our high class furs as are possible to our city customers.

Our January Sale Bulletin

Sets forth, in catalogue style, reductions we are offering both in **FURS** and **LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR**, which, in many cases, are only half the original pricings. Here are some of the sample bargains; but write for the Bulletin and take full advantage of the sale. We pay express charges on all purchases, and where cash accompanies order will send same on approval. If you are not satisfied return them at our expense.

LADIES' FUR COATS AND SETS

MUSKRAT COATS

Extra quality, Russian Muskrat Coats, the ideal country garment, 52 inches long, made with high blizzard collar, heavy guaranteed satin linings. Regular \$125.00 values for ... **\$100.00**

FUR-LINED COATS

Muskrat Lined Coats, made on good generous lines with large armholes, heavy broadcloth shell, first class Muskrat lining, Collars of Alaska Sable or genuine Canadian Mink. Specially priced at \$75.00, to be cleared at **\$56.00**

HUDSON CONEY COATS

Long Coats in loose styles, with high Storm Collar. Regular \$110.00 for **\$88.00**

MEN'S COATS, CAPS AND COLLARS

BEAVER COATS

Plucked and unplucked Beaver Coats, very dark natural color, absolutely undyed, exceptionally well-made, and lined with best Satin. Regular \$300.00 for... **\$195.00**

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Made from two-length skins, very uniform natural color, high Shawl Collars. Regular \$175.00 for **\$125.00**

MARMOT LINED COATS

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MARMOT COATS

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Two-skin Stole, trimmed with Heads, Tails and Paws. Large Pillow Muff to match. Regular \$57.50. for **\$28.75**

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Fancy Sets, including Shawl Stole, 82 inches long, and large pillow Muff. Set specially marked \$18.50, clearing at **\$13.50**

BLUE WOLF SETS

Stoles in animal effects, trimmed with Heads, Tails and Paws. Pillow Muff to match. Set, regular \$28.50 for **\$19.00**

RUSSIAN LAMB COLLARS

Russian Lamb, adjustable Shawl Collar. Regular \$7.00 for **\$3.50**

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Russian Otter adjustable Shawl Collar. Regular \$6.50 for **\$4.75**

BEAVER CAPS

Nutria Beaver Wedges, very light and warm. Regular \$6.50 for **\$4.25**

HUDSON SEAL

Caps, peak style. Regular \$7.50 for **\$6.00**

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Wouldn't you like this

COMPLETE BASEBALL OUTFIT

Any Boy with Vim in him can easily get it in time for the Baseball Season

SEE THAT BIG CATCHER'S MIT of fine chrome tan leather, thick, heavy padding. Edges well bound, double stitched, thumb laced to suit shape. Pull on that full size Fielder's Glove. Feel how pliable and strong it is. All edges well bound, firmly sewn. And the ball - it's a winner - full of life. Made of all-wool yarn, rubber centre, horsehide cover, full regulation size and weight. The bat is made of fine selected grain ash, oil finish. Think how much better you'd be able to play with

this full, league-size outfit. Think of the fun you'd have if you owned it all yourself.

BE THE FIRST BOY IN YOUR LOCALITY TO GET THIS OUTFIT.

I want to see the liveliest boy in each locality get this fine, big outfit. I have a plan that will easily bring it to him, complete, in lots of time for the first game. Are you going to be the boy? Are you going to enjoy the fun this dandy league-size outfit will bring? Write me today and I'll gladly tell you how you can get it.

R. G. TOBIN, Manager, 114 Mail Bldg, Toronto, Ont.

Advertisers in The Guide

are in position to give good service to you and your family. The Guide will not knowingly carry the advertising of any unreliable concern. In writing to the advertiser, be sure to mention that you saw his announcement in The Guide, Winnipeg. It will insure good service.

The Farm Automobile

Experiences of Farmers who have Operated Their Own Automobiles

The automobile has come on many farms to be a recognized part of the farm equipment. The exact measure of its importance is difficult to estimate, but it is certain that as time passes it will be possible and even necessary for the great majority of farmers to own their own automobile. Conjectures as to the benefits which the automobile may bring to the farmer and his family are always inferior to facts. Accordingly the following experiences which farmers have had with automobiles on their farms will have much greater weight than any supposed advantages which might be advanced by persons not in close touch with conditions:—

"I bought my car for the same reason that I am writing this, i.e., for the pleasure I get and the good I may do. First and foremost, the auto is not a money-maker to the farmer. It is an expensive luxury unless he uses it very sensibly or is retired or partially retired so that his time does not count and then it is a luxury. Of course it can be used to carry milk to the factory, but a team of mares will raise colts enough to pay expenses and draw milk and do other odd jobs, excepting at such times when the other horses are not busy. The car can be rushed to town with a broken neckyoke, or a bolt or a dozen other things which could be fixed in a small shop or kept from breaking by a little forethought. These points may seem like pure gain, but one must go with his car and it takes gas and oil and makes wear and tear on a costly machine that runs on costly rubber tires.

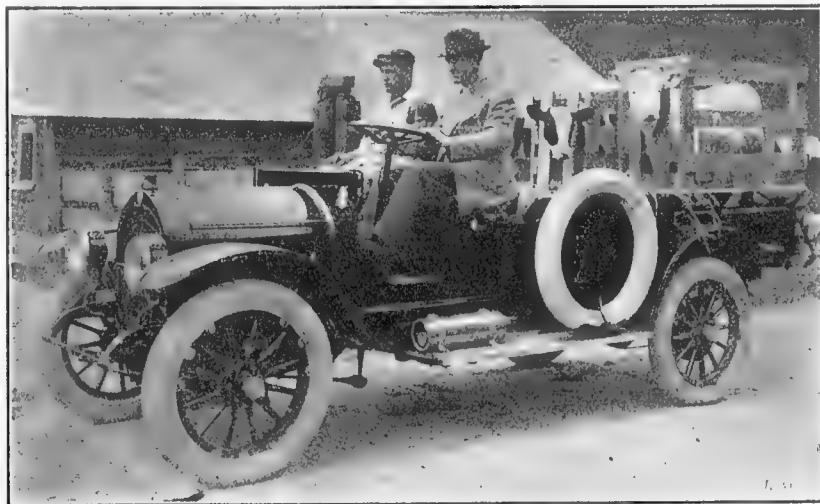
"If a machine costs \$1,000, interest at 5 per cent. is \$50 per year. Now, if it runs ten years the owner is out \$150 per year to say nothing of running expenses—all of which makes me think a person

time. On one of the trips I saw 2,500 sheep running over a large farm. As soon as I saw the result I said, 'That is what my farm needs.' Next we went down into Iowa two days—drove 250 miles—and saw burned corn, which was mostly in spots. When the hog cholera struck us this fall I said, 'Here goes all the hogs for a year and then sheep next fall.' Then I had a small car of corn to sell, seeing I sold the hogs, so I figured out that corn was plentiful and I had better sell right away. I got 54 cents. It is now 48 cents. The hogs and corn paid the mortgage. Seeing the sheep and Iowa helped me to do the business. The car was the cause. Mrs. — has read this and says my ending is poor. She says, 'It isn't the money you make or save, but the pleasure and contentment in the farm life that pays.'—J. S. in The Farmer.

An Experienced Auto User

"I have had experience with both good and poor automobiles and therefore have had occasion to use different kinds of tires and different sizes and my experience is that a large tire will last much longer than a small one. Large tires on a car not only give you an easier riding car, but reduce the tire expense to a minimum. You should be as careful when you buy an automobile as when investing in a new house. In such a case you would not figure how cheap you could get it, but how good.

"I have had lots of pleasure and satisfaction in being the owner and user of a good car. It gives me a chance to mingle more with my friends and to take in picnics and other social gatherings which are enjoyable for both me and my family. My machine is not only used for pleasure, but for business as well and to profitable advantage. The advantages of having a



The uses to which an automobile can be put on the farm are many and varied

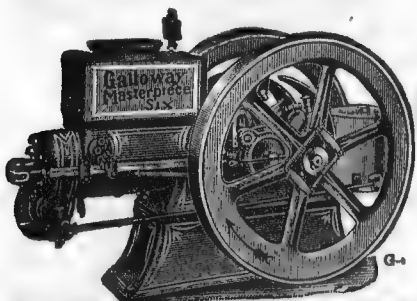
ought to have the cash to spare from his regular farm business before he invests in a car.

"My experience with the car is what I would do again and I think worth repeating, so here it is: I have eighty acres of land and do all my work and Mrs. — says a good part of the neighbors'. Mrs. — is weakly, more so than many who might be called sick, and we have a baby over a year old. I bought the car two years ago when I still had a mortgage on the farm, but I saw my way out, which I now am. When we talked car our friends said, 'How nice! You will be able to take a ride every morning,' forgetting that a flock of chickens in which you take pride and love to work among would answer the same purpose and make some money. I told Mrs. — then that she might have some morning rides if she wished, but I did not think of a car as a thing to be run all the time. Instead, my idea was for it to make usual trips in shorter and more pleasant time; that we would plan for a half day off occasionally; and then in the fall, when work was done up, a several day trip. We have adhered to this and I have run the car less than 6,000 miles with a cost for repairs of 20 cents that a fellow filched from me.

"This fall Mrs. — had a sister and her husband come for a week, so I got ready for a week off and we had a fine

machine on my farm are so many that I will not undertake to tell about them all. At one time I went to town during the noon hour and sold 500 bushels of flax and thereby saved \$175 by selling it at a price that I could not have gotten at the time I delivered it or at any other time. I have used my last car approximately 1,000 miles for business which has not taken any of my working hours. If I had done by business with horses it would have taken me twenty days longer to go that number of miles. I think that an automobile is a good thing to have on the farm where pleasure, satisfaction and time are concerned.—J.C.S., N.D.

Some of the readers of The Guide own automobiles, and know just what value these machines are on the average farm. Others are considering the purchase of an automobile in the spring. We want to pass on some practical advice and experience to all our readers on the value of the automobile on the farm. If you have a car, send us a short account of your experience. Never mind about the spelling or grammar. We just want plain facts. We want to be able to tell our readers just how much it costs to keep an automobile on the farm, the different uses to which it can be put, and the part which you consider it plays in general farm management. We will pay 25 cents per 100 words for all the material that we can use. All letters on the farm automobile should reach this office before January 24, and should be addressed to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.



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WAIT DON'T BUY a Gasoline Engine of any make, kind or price until you first get my new low price and 1916 improvements. **IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE**

We give you MORE POWER for LESS MONEY because QUALITY is our watchword and VOLUME our motto. We are the largest manufacturers in the world making gasoline engines selling direct to the consumer. All we charge you for is ACTUAL COST OF MATERIAL, ACTUAL COST OF LABOR and one very small profit based on the most tremendous output. The Galloway Masterpiece Six and other sizes are made in our own factory in enormous quantities. All parts standardized and alike, made by the thousands on automatic machinery.

Sold to you direct for less money than engines no better, and in many cases not nearly as good, can be bought by dealers in carload lots for spot cash.

Orders are pouring in for the New Masterpiece Six in a perfect stream. WHY? Because we give

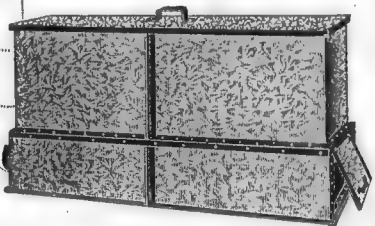
More Power for Less Money than anybody in the engine business today. Remember our engines are not overrated nor high speeded, which means short life, but are rated by time-tried experts, not impractical college professors, have long stroke, large bore, heavy, and built for heavy, continuous, hard, satisfactory service. When you buy a horse you don't want a Shetland pony. You want power and plenty of it so that it won't lay down on the job.

Don't Get Fooled

By the kind of talk intended to sell you a light weight, small bore and short stroke, high speeded engine that will not stand up under the power strains demanded.

WILLIAM GALLOWAY CO., of Canada, Ltd.,
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Water Your Stock with a New Improved Straw Burning Snow Melter and Feed Cooker We Pay the Freight



Cooker 2½ ft. x 1½ ft. x 4 ft.
Fire Box 2½ ft. x 14 in. x 4 ft.
\$13.50

Cooker 2½ ft. x 1½ ft. x 6 ft.
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An Unconditional Guarantee with every Cooker
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Manufacturers of all kinds of Steel Tanks
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GET A FARM OF YOUR OWN

TAKE 20 YEARS TO PAY

If you wish. The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$14 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance with in twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

F. W. RUSSELL, Land Agent

Desk 1, Dept. of Natural Resources C.P.R.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with a

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles.

Lisle Manufacturing Co.
Box 960, Clarinda, Iowa

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Dairy Machinery

Continued from Page 7

be regarded as a luxury, but as a nourishing, healthy food.

Proper Care of Cream Pays

Probably many who may read this article are patrons of buying stations or creameries and will dispose of their cream as cream. The application of the most up-to-date methods will enable all such to secure larger returns for their cream. Cream and butter grading has come to stay and the careful intelligent care of cream brings the producer directly increased returns because of the higher price paid for cream of superior quality. There may be readers who are producing butter and selling it instead of their cream. The additional machines which are required in such cases will be principally a churn and butter worker. The barrel type of churn revolving end over end and without any interior fittings is probably the most common and satisfactory churn for farm dairy work. This should be large enough to contain three times as much cream as it will ordinarily be called upon to churn. When a churn has stood for some time it becomes dry and the pores of the wood must be filled up to prevent the cream and butter sticking. Scald thoroughly, then at once rub salt well all around, not forgetting the cover. The churn should next be rinsed well and cooled with cold water after which it will be ready to receive the cream. The butter worker and ladles should be treated in the same way to prepare them for use. When the churning has been finished, rinse out the churn first with warm water to remove particles of curd and butter which may adhere to the churn, then use hot water containing soda or washing powder, finally scald well and place away to drain and dry. Sometimes the mistake is made of using scalding hot water for the first washing. This tends to harden the curd and cause it to adhere to the churn, opens the pores of the wood and the melted butter tends to fill them up. An occasional washing with hot lime water will help to keep the churn sweet and clean.

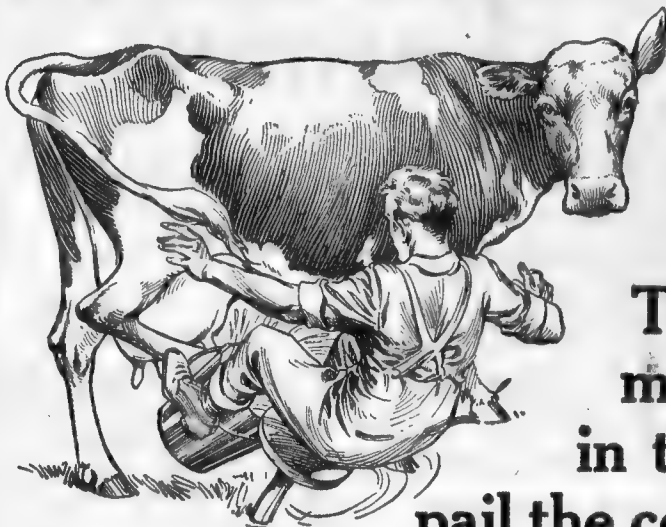
The V-shaped lever butter worker is the one best adapted to farm dairy butter making. With it a better grain can be secured in the butter than where a bowl has to be used and the cost is quite nominal. The butter-worker, ladles and all utensils with which the butter has come in contact should first be washed with water warm enough to melt adhering butter. Hot water to which washing soda or powder has been added is next used. Scalding water is finally applied after which all may be placed away to dry.

Grain Growers and Stockmen Meet

Continued from Page 11

Co-operative or Public Abattoir?

Roderick McKenzie presented the report of the joint committee from the Livestock and Grain Growers' Associations appointed at the last convention to consider the question of livestock exchanges and co-operative marketing. The committee consisted of Andrew Graham, chairman; Geo. H. Greig, A. J. MacKay, F. J. Collyer, F. Simpson and R. McKenzie, secretary. Correspondence was entered into by the secretary with those engaged in the conduct of public and private abattoirs as well as in other phases of the livestock business, and after considering a great mass of information and holding conferences with representatives of other bodies, the committee determined that it was necessary to have a commission firm representing the farmers and controlled by them at the Winnipeg Union Stockyards, and also to establish an abattoir and packing house to take care of the product when prices were low. The Grain Growers' Grain Co. had been approached and had agreed to place a commission man in the Winnipeg Union Stockyards from February 1 next. The committee recommended that either they be continued in their duties or a similar committee be appointed with instructions that they go thoroughly into the question of the organized farmers forming a company for the establishment of a co-operative abattoir and packing plant, with a provincial plant as an alternative scheme. This report, after brief discussion, was unanimously adopted.



The milk in the pail the cow kicks over is lost forever

AND the butter-fat that goes into the can through the skim-milk spout of a cheap, inferior or worn-out cream separator is just as surely lost as the milk in the pail the cow kicked over.

If you are trying to get along without a cream separator, or with an inferior or worn-out machine, you are losing butter-fat right along and butter-fat is money.

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every day you use it it will be paying for itself out of its own saving.

If you haven't the spare cash right now that need not hinder your immediate purchase.

We have an arrangement with De Laval agents which makes it possible for any reputable farmer to secure a De Laval on the partial payment plan—a small payment at time of purchase and the balance in several installments, so that a De Laval really pays for itself while you are using it and getting the benefit from it.

Let the De Laval start saving cream for you right now while butter and cream prices are highest. See the nearest De Laval agent at once, or if you do not know him, write us direct for any desired information.

DE LAVAL DAIRY SUPPLY CO., Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA.
Sole distributors in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators, and Alpha Gas Engines. Manufacturers of Ideal Green Feed Silos. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

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Thousands in Use giving splendid satisfaction justifies your investigating our wonderful offer to furnish a brand new, well made, one quart of milk a minute, warm or cold. Makes thick or thin cream. Different from this picture, which illustrates our low priced large capacity machines. The bowl is a sanitary marvel and embodies all our latest improvements.

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Farmers' Market Place

POULTRY

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.25 each. Mrs. Alpheus Millham, Warner, Alta. 51-6

FOR SALE—PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, also a few Hens. Frank H. Sylvester, Carman, Man. 1-3

FOR SALE—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$1.50 each. Eggs in season, \$1.50 per setting. Geo. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 1-14

BARRED ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY—GET THE only original pure bred farm raised Buys "B" strain from Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. Circulars free. 2-7

BRONZE TURKEYS, TOULOUSE GEESE, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns, Light Brahmas from prize winning stock. Henry Woodcock, Clanwilliam, Man. 2-3

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS for sale, \$2.00 each. John Dykeman, Benito, Man. 3-3

EXTRA CHOICE PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$3.00 for quick sales. Mrs. Isaac Lewis, Killam, Alta. 3-2

PURE BRED BROWN AND WHITE ROSE Comb Leghorn Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 each. Geo. Somerville, Medora, Man. 3-9

UPHILL STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE THE following pure bred birds: Toulouse Geese, \$5.00 each; Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 each, pairs and trios not skin; R.C. Rhode Island Red and S.C. Black Minorca Cockerels, \$2.00 each; S.C. Brown Leghorn Cockerels, \$1.50 each. John Strachan, Pope, Man. 2-3

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES — FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside stock farm, Napinka, Man. 7-1

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CLOVER LODGE BERKSHIRES—BOARS FIT for service and sows bred to champion boar "Alona Senator." Stock of all ages for sale. Steve C. Swift, Viking, Alta. 52-9

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IMPROVED YOURSHIRES—TWO SOWS AND boar, \$15 each. R. E. Bingham, Marquis, Sask. 2-2

REGISTERED BERKSHIRES—ALL AGES. G. A. Hope, Wadena, Sask. 2-7

THREE REGISTERED DUROC SOWS, YEAR old in September, bred to farrow in April, weight 300; \$30 each. Two Duroc boars, the pick of 17, weight 150; \$20 each. A few young sows to breed in February at same price. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alberta. 11-1

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY BRED SOWS for sale, from our prize-winning stock. Write us. J. W. Bailey & Son, Wetaskiwin, Sask. 3-4

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER AND SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN. —Importers and breeders of Clydesdale Stallions, in-foal Mares and Fillies for sale.

I HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND A GOOD SELEC-tion of farm mares and geldings. If you are in want of a load, wire or write me. Have also on hand a lot of good stallions for sale or trade. Sales every Thursday. J. W. Durno, Auctioneer, Calgary Sales Repository, 106 5th Ave. E., Calgary. 11-1

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FIL-lies and mares in foal. Durham bulls. Wm. Ledingham, Brandon, R. R. No. 5, Man. 1-4

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDESDALE stallion, also a number young sound horses and mares. Thos. W. Stone, Clearwater, Man. 3-2

FOR SALE—FORTY YOUNG FARM WORK mares and geldings. J. E. Lissmer, Didsbury, Alta. 3-2

FOR SALE—"EATONIA," STANDARD AND registered bay mare (foaled 1905); Sire, Baron Onward by Onward, 1411; Dam, Grippe by Onward, 1411. 15.3 hands. In foal to best standard stallion in Canada. "Eatonia" has been miles in 2.16, last 1/4 in 15 seconds or two minute clip. No vice. Won't can drive her. Will sell to kind purchaser at reasonable figure. Write H. A. Dangerfield, Winnipeg. 2-10

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ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE—CHAS. ELLETT, "Sandy Lake," South Edmonton P.O., Alta.

REGISTERED SHORTHORNS — CHOICE selection in bulls, all ages, also young cows and heifers, size, quality and breeding. One Clydesdale stallion, 20 months. Prices reasonable. Freight paid. Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ontario. 2-10

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULL — ALEX. Sutherland, Broadview, Sask. 3-3

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—REGISTERED Shorthorn bull of splendid type and disposition. R. E. Smyth, Avebury, Sask. 3-2

FOR SALE—RED POLLED BULLS, REGIS-tered imported stock from splendid milking strain. Will trade for cows, heifers or calves. J. T. Dandridge, Shoal Lake, Man. 3-2

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. B. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the ad. and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies mostly closely to the article advertised. No display type or display lines will be allowed in classified ads. All orders for classified advertising must be accompanied by cash. No orders will be accepted for less than fifty cents. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

FARM LANDS

SELL OR EXCHANGE FOR LIVESTOCK—Unimproved 1/4 26-37-26 W. 1st.—R. R. Danard Minotons, Man. 1-4

ALFALFA, CORN AND FRUIT FARMS IN OHIO, Maryland, New York and other Eastern States. A list of top-notchers selected to please the up-to-date Western Farmer, who wants smooth, level, productive land with comfortable buildings, on State roads, alongside of large villages or cities, at \$50 to \$100 an acre. Several, which last year earned one-third to one-half their price, have live stock and tools included to settle estates; very easy terms. For illustrated descriptions of these farms and reliable information about soils, crops, climate, markets, etc., write for free copy of "Big Fertile Farms," Dept. 3201, E. A. Strout Farm Agency, 1828 Broadway, New York. 3-2

FARM MACHINERY

EIGHT FURROW ENGINE GANG PLOW, P. and O., both bottoms nearly new, for sale or trade; a snap. D. Vander Ploeg, Route 1, Estevan. 3-3

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WOLF HOUND PUPS FOR SALE FROM grade stock, half Russian and half grey hound; only 4 left; age 4 1/2 months. Price, each, \$10. One trained dog, age 4 years, good killer. Price, \$18. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 3-2

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SAFES—ALL SIZES NEW AND SECOND-hand. Safe Cabinets, Cash Registers. Low prices; easy terms. Write for catalogue. Winnipeg Safe Works, Limited, 50 Princess St., Winnipeg.

VALLEY RIVER NURSERY OFFERS FOR SALE Hardy-without-protection Raspberries: "Miller," "Sunbeam," \$3.00 per 100. "Dakota" Strawberries, only \$2.00 per 100 postpaid. Sixfoot "Siberian," "Transcendent" Crabs, 75c. Full line of Fruits, Ornamentals, Perennials. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 50-11

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WANTED AN EXPERIENCED FARM HAND. Apply stating wages wanted and all particulars to F. Williamson, Strathclair, Man. 3-2

WOLF SKINS WANTED—SHIP YOUR FURS to me and get honest returns; highest prices paid for all kinds. W. C. Davis, Springdale, Sask. 3-4

PURE CLOVER HONEY—CRATES SIXTY pounds eight dollars, two or more seven fifty; cash or C.O.D. Order immediately. Prompt shipment assured. B. McRae, Box 252, Glenora, Ont. 3-4

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ORCHARD FARM OFFERINGS—50 SHORT-horns, including 16 good one and two-year-old bulls and several choice females; also Clydes and Yorkshires. J. Bousfield, MacGregor, Man.

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REGISTERED MARQUIS SEED WHEAT—WE are now booking orders for our splendid stock of Registered Marquis Wheat. Grown on our own farms and sold only in bags sealed by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association. Prices on application. State quantity required. Angus Mackay Farm Seed Co., Indian Head, Sask. 52-3

BROME GRASS SEED FOR SALE—12 CENTS per lb., sacks included. Cash with order. J. E. Brinkworth, Balduin, Man. 1-6

GOOD CLEAN BANNER OATS FOR SALE IN carload lots. Same taken first prize at local seed fair the last three years. For prices write to G. E. Trowell, Saltcoats, Sask. 1-3

RECLEANED SEED OATS—NO NOXIOUS seeds, high germination. Sixty Day or Orloff, Gold Ham, Victory, ten bushels or less, 70c.; over ten, 65c. Great French Lajo (no better variety), 65c.; Garcon 25, 55c. These two also cylinder cleaned, eliminating small oats. All including sacks. One-third cash with order, balance by February 15 or forfeit. Frank Houser, Wilkie, Sask. 1-4

PURE MARQUIS WHEAT—SEAGER WHEEL-er's strain. Registered seed inspected, sacked and sealed by Government Inspector. Certificate of registration given with every sack. Price \$1.50 bushel. New Seager oats, best for yield and quality, try them, 70 cents bushel, sacks free. Eureka Pedigreed Seed Farm, Melita, Man. 1-4

CLEAN SEEDS—BIG, STRONG, PEDIGREED farm seeds with money-back guarantee. Specially grown, guaranteed vegetable seed at half usual prices. Illustrated catalog free. Harris McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. 1-14

ALFALFA FOR SALE. FARM PRODUCTS Limited, Lethbridge, Alberta. 2-3

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FARMERS—WRITE FOR PRICES ON CEDAR fence, oaral and gate posts and telephone poles. F. J. Bosley, Solisqua, B.C. 2-11

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RED TAMARAC FENCE POSTS (GREEN)—Sizes 3-4 inch, 4-5 inch, 5-6 inch, any length. Exceptional low prices for carload. Write Millard, 510 McGreevy Block, Winnipeg. 52-4

FENCE POSTS—CEDAR POSTS AND FENCE wire at lowest prices. We have our own timber limits and can give you best value for your money. LUMBER—Farmers, when in want of lumber or other building material send us your inquiries. For quality, prices and general satisfaction we are not excelled. We have handled hundreds of cars to the best of satisfaction of our customers. FARMERS' SUPPLIES such as Sugar, Salt, Portland Cement, Fence Wire and Nails we handle large quantities in full carload lots. We specialize on these lines and therefore excel, and you will make a mistake not to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank, Winnipeg, Man. 51-11

SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS—BEST QUAL-ity; lowest prices. Write A. C. Carr, Malakwa, B.C. 3-8

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FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—the Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7-11

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W. H. ENGLISH, HARDING, MAN.—LIVE-stock Auctioneer of all breeds. Write early for dates; have a wide acquaintance among breeders in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta; well posted on the livestock situation.

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PRIVATE NURSES EASILY EARN \$25 WEEK-ly. Learn without leaving home. Booklet free. Royal College of Science, Spadina Ave., Toronto, Canada. 2-7

Selling



Poultry

One reason given for the demand for hens' eggs over those of other fowl is the fact that every time a hen lays an egg she cackles, thus advertising the fact. The further advertising of

poultry products whether they be eggs for hatching, day-old chicks or mature breeding stock is getting to be a well-recognized part of the poultry business.

The Guide Offers a Special Service

To Advertisers of Poultry Products

It is "The Farmers' Paper" in Western Canada and has the Largest Circulation and Lowest Advertising Rate in proportion to circulation of any of the farm journals published in this field. It has the exclusive editorial writings of Prof. M. C. Herner of Manitoba Agricultural College and thus is giving the best service obtainable in this connection. Guide readers spent more in advertising poultry in The Farmers' Market Place last spring than did the readers of any other farm journal in Western Canada, thus showing the established popularity of this advertising page.

READ WHAT THEY SAY:

"My advertisements for hatching eggs carried in The Guide for four weeks brought me all the business I could handle."—J. H. Clarke, Virden, Man.

"From \$7.60 worth of advertising I have sold \$80.70 worth of chickens."—Mrs. D. B. Howell, Langenburg, Sask.

"My ad. in your paper paid all right!"—J. B. Wright, Plumas, Man.

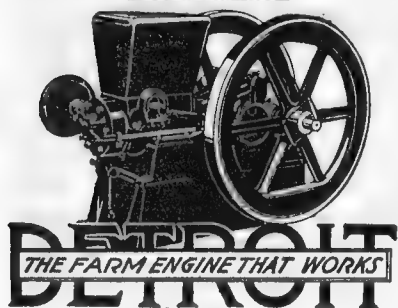
"I sold all the Turkeys I had to spare (about \$100 worth) thru my little ad. in The Guide."—C. A. Thompson, Rouleau, Sask.

"I invested \$1.00 and reaped directly from it the sale of 22 birds at \$1.50 each."—J. R. Lowe, Chaplin, Sask.

If you have anything for sale it will pay you to put an advertisement in the Farmers' Market Place for a few weeks. Advertising rates and full particulars are given at the top of this page. Send it in now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish it to run and get in touch with hundreds of purchasers for every one you can sell without advertising.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE - WINNIPEG, MAN.

Only \$12.35 per H. P.
THIS ENGINE



DETROIT
THE FARM ENGINE THAT WORKS

Built and guaranteed by the largest producers of farm engines—a regular glutton for work—simple, durable, powerful—four cycle, suction feed, make and break ignition—every part interchangeable—fully tested. Guaranteed to Develop Rated H. P. SAVES FUEL, TIME, LABOR, MONEY

8 Horsepower Detroit only \$98.75

Can you beat that? Write for big illustrated Engine book to-day Full Line Detroit Engines 1 1/2 horsepower up

DETROIT ENGINE WORKS 293 Bellevue Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Guaranteed Genuine Everlasting Grimm Alfalfa

Produces plants with large branching roots which resist winter conditions. Leader, outyields other varieties, and is of better feeding value. Booklet, "How I Discovered the Grimm Alfalfa" and samples free. Will also send testimonials from patrons in your locality.

A. B. LYMAN, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Alfalfadale Farm, Excelsior, Minn.

Prairie State Incubators

The recognized standard of incubator perfection, in use almost exclusively at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations throughout Canada. This should be proof that they stand foremost in artificial hatching. We guarantee them to give satisfactory results or we Trade Back. We want to send you our free catalog, it gives interesting information on hatching chickens successfully. It will show how we stand back of every "Prairie State" incubator sold. Write nearest office to-day.

Gunn, Langlois & Co. Ltd.
Montreal 500 Erie St., WINNIPEG, Man. Vancouver

DELORAINE DAIRY STOCK FARM

Here we are again! Back from the big Fairs with the Long Improved English Berkshires. We have some of the best stock in young heifers and sows for breeding purposes we have ever raised from our present stock hog, "High Bluff Laddie" (32012), which won first and reserve champion at Brandon, Regina and Saskatoon, and won high honors in all other classes. Can supply pairs not akin. Holstein (pure-bred) bulls, heifers and cows for sale; also nice grades. Apply

CHAS. W. WEAVER, DELORAINE, MAN.

DR. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to horse-men who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Pivers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents Wanted. Write address plainly. Dr. Bell, V.S., Kingston, Ont.

DIAMOND DUST RAZOR SHARPENER
Will Sharpen your RAZOR Better and Quicker than can be done in any other way. LASTS A LIFETIME. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, post free 25 cents. Pony Razor Strops 75 cents, O.K. Strops \$1.50. Best Made.—Canada Hone Co., Wawanesa, Manitoba, Canada.

FREE to stockmen and poultrymen, our 80-page illustrated booklet on feeding; how to construct a house which will accommodate 100 hens; gives dimensions, and measurements of every piece of lumber required. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, and the remedies. Tells how to cure roup in four days. Contains full information about Royal Purple Stock and Poultry foods and remedies.

THE W. A. JENKINS MFG. CO., LONDON, CAN.

Foaline
TRADE MARK REGISTERED

A Sure Prophylactic Treatment For Navel Disease and Joint Ill

WRITE FOR INTERESTING BOOKLET Manufactured by

THE WALLEN DRUG CO.
407 Portage Ave., Winnipeg

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES
And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author

H. CLAY GLOVER, V. S.
118 West 31st Street, New York

America's Pioneer Dog Remedies

ALBERTA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS

Alberta Holstein breeders met and discussed the problems of their business in convention at the Provincial School of Agriculture, Olds, on Dec. 30 last. There was a representative attendance of the breeders of the black and white cattle from various parts of the province and the discussions proved helpful to all present. Norman Michener, the retiring president, was in the chair at the outset, and a number of interesting addresses was given. Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture, himself a breeder of dairy Shorthorns, expressed the pleasure it gave him to meet breeders of any line of livestock. He referred to the fact that the cattle placed on the demonstration farms were of the dairy breeds, and said that this was because the Department considered that the milk cow was the basis of the mixed farm. They were trying out all breeds of dairy cattle on the farms, showing no partiality, and the various managers were doing their best to make each herd a success. He said that the Government would buy some of the best sires that could be secured, and these would be available to breeders for a few cows under certain restrictions. The Department was prepared to lend assistance to all breed associations in the province.

Geo. H. Hutton, Lacombe, referred to the fact that breeders had not found the demand for bulls that they had anticipated. He expressed the opinion that many farms were too large, and that their owners could not find time for milking. On the Lacombe Experimental Farm he had just completed a year's work in comparing ensilage composed of green oats and peas, and corn ensilage with other bulk feeds in the production of butter. The results showed that the cheapest butter was produced from the green oats and peas, which feed gave him butter fat at 16.7 cents per pound. Corn ensilage was the next most economical feed, while timothy hay was the most expensive.

Increased Popularity of Breed

H. A. Craig, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, referred to the distribution of Holsteins thru the province as seen at the fairs, both small and large, and stated that in many places where there were none a few years ago there were now a considerable number of this breed, indicating that Holstein popularity was on the increase. The fact that the production of dairy products in the province had increased by \$2,000,000 in the past year also showed that increased attention was being paid by farmers to dairying. He said the success of any pure bred business depended upon how the grades fitted into place on the ordinary farm, and in this connection he believed that the Holstein business had been hurt owing to the fact that after the breed had been popularized here a lot of undesirable animals had been brought in from the East by dealers. He thought Holstein breeders should endeavor to improve the percentage of butter fat by securing bulls of good quality from dams whose milk showed a high percentage of fat.

A discussion took place in regard to the sale of dairy stock at the Calgary bull sale in the spring, and it was announced that this year no dairy cattle would be offered under the auspices of the Fair Association, tho they can be sold privately or by public auction, but not under the auspices of the association. It is recognized that the Calgary bull sale is primarily a beef cattle sale, and the buyers who come there were not looking for dairy stock, so that it only hurts the dairymen to put up their stock in competition with the beef cattle.

The officers of the association were elected as follows:—President, Thos. Laycock, Calgary; first vice-president, Isaac Bateman, Innisfail; second vice-president, Harry J. Smith, Clover Bar; third vice-president, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; fourth vice-president, S. G. Carlyle, Edmonton; directors, Glen A. White, Lacombe; F. B. Foster, Olds; A. B. McGorman, Innisfail; Geo. Bevington, Winterburn; secretary-treasurer, E. W. Bjorkeland, Red Deer.

He who waits to do a great deal of good at once will never do any.—Dr. Johnson.

SEED CATALOGUE



CULTURAL BOOKLETS
FREE TO CUSTOMERS.

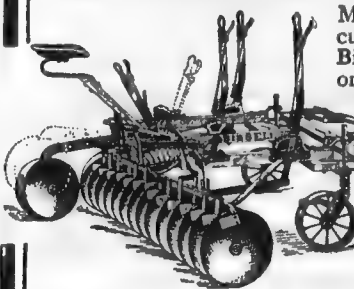
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CATALOGUE TO-DAY.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO., LIMITED

WINNIPEG CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT CANADA

To Work the Various Soils of the West Properly, You Want a

Bissell Disk Harrow



Measured by quality or by the amount of cultivating it will accomplish, the 28x16 Bissell Disk Harrow is far ahead of any other on the market.

This Disk covers 14 feet at one sweep—cuts, cultivates, pulverizes and properly turns the surface of the soil. It will penetrate as deep as required. For summer fallow work it is speedy and very satisfactory. Built with long poles or fore trucks as preferred.

A Trailer can be furnished for cutting out the centre strip when desired. The equipment is for six horses, and the draft is light for the first-class work it does. Gangs are in four sections and made flexible to conform to uneven ground.

DISK PLATES are the tried and proven special BISSELL shape. They reach well under, giving the soil a good turning over.

Write any of the John Deere Plow Co., Ltd. Branches, addressing Dept. "O"

MANUFACTURED EXCLUSIVELY BY

T. E. BISSELL CO., Limited, ELORA, ONT.



Does Your Farm Need a New General Purpose Barn?

FREE BUILDING PLANS

Prepared by The Agricultural Department of The University of Saskatchewan

Specially designed for the prairies, simple and practical, using stock sizes of lumber throughout, easily altered to suit individual needs, and readily permitting future additions, the plans of the University of Saskatchewan now being distributed give up-to-date and authoritative information about farm buildings. The bulletin on General Purpose Barns gives plans of four different barns with bills of material. These bills make it a simple matter to figure the cost beforehand and to order the materials. If you are planning to build this year you should have this bulletin.

Other Bulletins are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1—General Purpose Barns. | 6—Piggeries and Smoke Houses. |
| 2—Dairy Barns. | 7—Poultry Houses. |
| 3—Beef Cattle Barns. | 8—Implement Sheds & Granaries. |
| 4—Horse Barns. | 9—Silos and Root Cellars. |
| 5—Sheep Barns. | 10—Farmhouses. |

Write to the Chief Forester, Victoria, B. C. for the bulletins you want. For information concerning the uses of lumber address W. H. Houston, B. C. Lumber Trade Commissioner, Regina, Sask.

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"Nothing But Leaves"

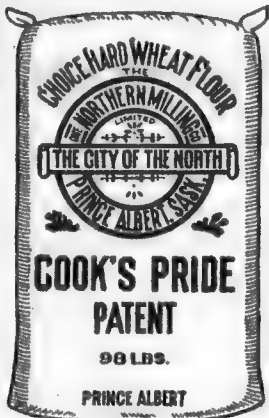
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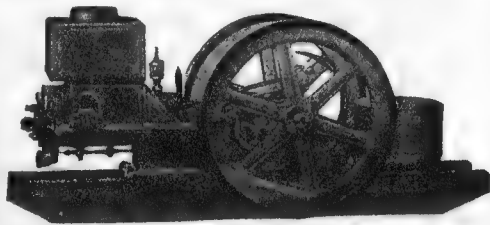
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THE GASOLINE ENGINE & SUPPLY CO. LTD. 104 Princess Street
WINNIPEG, MAN.



A Desert Eden

Continued from Page 9

"Then you did not come until after
we were asleep; and that was midnight.
Oh, Bowie!"

"You wouldn't understand, mama,"
vouchsafed the girl patiently. "It's all
about the fourth dimension. Please don't
try to understand. Papa knows. He
thinks it's all right. I'll show you the
cave where I slept. You can sleep there,
too. It belongs to that old priest; and
so do the garden and the pool and every-
thing."

"The idea!" gasped Mrs. Bool, still
bewildered. She suffered herself to be
conducted on. "This is my mother,"
presented Bowie. "And, mama, this is
the nice old priest who watched over me
last night. He and Danny slept outside
and I slept inside."

"I don't understand," faltered Mrs.
Bool. "How do you," she addressed.
"I thought I might be able to get a little
water for my tea."

"He doesn't speak English; he's Span-
ish," explained Bowie. "And he's been
here hundreds of years."

Mrs. Bool sniffed the sniff of the un-
believer. The priest smiled benignly.

"How are you feeling, Mrs. Bool?"
asked Daviess.

"I don't know," she answered quaver-
ingly. "I thought that I was feeling
miserable when I woke up; I seem to be
better now. I wonder if it's the sleeping
out of doors."

"Without doubt," declared her hus-
band. "I feel like a fighting-cock my-
self. Watch me kick my hat off, Kate."
He essayed another gambol.

The old priest was bringing a jar of
water. Daviess turned to withdraw.

"I'll go to the machine," he said.
"That wireless ought to be working by
this time."

"Don't be gone long, Danny." The
girl ran to him. "Don't try too hard,"
she whispered, "or Lieutenant Kunke
will come."

"I savvy," he answered. She held up
her face; they kissed; and releasing
him, she looked boldly back at the two
elders and laughed.

"Bowie!" gasped her mother.

"Good example—but we'll shock the
priest," quoth the colonel, promptly
kissing her. "It's in the air, Kate."

Mrs. Bool sank down.

"Benjamin! What possesses you! I
don't understand. And I'm sure this
other gentleman won't understand. I'm
so upset that I don't believe I want my
tea."

Laughing, light-hearted, Daviess ha-
stened away.

When he returned he found the party
seated in the shade of the cedars.

"Did you get the post, sir?" demanded
the colonel.

"Not that I know of. It's a question
whether I could make them hear, you
know."

"By Jove," acceded the colonel. "Never
thought of that."

"We've decided we can stay very com-
fortably, Danny," spoke the girl. "All
but mama."

"I will have to do as the rest do," said
Mrs. Bool helplessly. "But I am sure
I never can survive on raw corn or beans."

"Parched corn, my dear," corrected
the colonel. "I can, anybody can.
Egad, I remember once on a scout after
the Apaches, out of Fort Bowie (it was
my first post; I named Bowie for it),
the whole column lived on parched corn
for three days. Had nothing else, and
lucky to get even that. We thrived."

"But my teeth," moaned Mrs. Bool.

"Cheer up," directed the colonel. He
put his arm about her; with a languishing
sigh she leaned against him. "Why, Kate,
we can live on our fat. That's what you
intended to do—didn't you say so?"

"You heard me say that?" exclaimed
his wife. "Benjamin! Where were you?"

"But there are squashes, you know,"
prompted Bowie. "And when the melons
are ripe we can drink them."

Daviess seated himself beside her.
Their hands met and clung.

"I feel so foolish," she remarked, sotto
voce. "And so does papa—and even
mama's getting that way." She sighed
ecstatically. "I wonder if the people
who lived on the mesa were all as silly.
The father says it was called the Mesa of
the Enchanted Happy Ones."

"But your father can't endure squash;
can you, Benjamin?" objected Mrs. Bool,
persistent.

To be Concluded next week

Your Questions Answered

This department is not confined to legal enquiries.
The Guide is in a position to obtain information
from experts along any particular line of farm
work. Questions on livestock, field crops, dairy-
ing, farm engineering, etc., in addition to legal
queries will be welcomed and promptly answered.
Only veterinary queries cannot be answered, since
we find from experience that we have not space
available to accommodate them. Questions which
do not bear the name and address of the enquirer
cannot be answered. But every paid up subscriber
should consider this department one created to
serve, and should make use of it whenever any
important question of farm work requires settle-
ment.

GRAIN COMMISSION CHARGES

Q.—Is a milling company entitled to charge
commission of one cent a bushel on a carload of
wheat purchased for their own use thru one of
their line elevators?—J. J. C., Sask.

A.—In buying any grain from any
farmer in the country, all companies,
whether milling companies or not, are
supposed in quoting him a net price or a
price in store Fort William or Port
Arthur to deduct from the actual gross
store price their one cent commission
when making the bid. If this were not
done the company would be subject to a
large fine as members of the Winnipeg
Grain Exchange. It makes no difference
whether the car is bought for milling
purposes or for reshipment for export.
This commission must always be deducted
in giving the price to the farmer.

CAR ORDER CLAUSE

Q.—One day last month the railway company
left only one car at this siding (no agent here).
I asked the conductor to let me have this car, but
he told me he had promised to leave it at the
elevator. However, it was about midnight so
I locked the car up and told the conductor I had
done so. The car was placed at the elevator.
Next morning when intending to move this car
from the elevator to the platform the elevator
man refused to allow me to do so. My locks
were broken off and others substituted in their
stead. Was I entitled to the car or was he?—
L. F. K., Sask.

A.—From your letter it appears that
this is not a siding where the railway
company is required to provide a car
order book. Such being the case you are
only entitled to such cars as the railway
company delivers for your use. In this
particular case you were told by the
conductor that he promised it to the
elevator people where he placed it, and
we believe they were entitled to it. The
fact that you put the lock on it does not
make any difference to your respective
rights.

SETTLEMENT FOR ENGINE

Q.—A, B, C. and D formed a syndicate and
bought a threshing outfit, the power being supplied
by a 25 H.P. gasoline engine. The machine com-
pany claimed that when the order was sent in
they were out of the 25 H.P. size tractor and
substituted a 30 H.P. engine at the same price.
This tractor proved unsatisfactory and was thought
to be a second-hand engine. After three years
work the paint has begun to wear off and shows
another coat of paint underneath. The engine
company's name also appears in duplicate. D has
paid up his share to the machine company, but
A, B and C refuse to pay unless a new 25 H.P.
engine be supplied as per the original order or
are willing to settle for half the original price of
the engine. What would be the proper action for
A, B and C to take to make settlement with the
company?—W. R., Sask.

A.—According to your statement there
was an implied agreement that the engine
was new. You have a right of action,
but whether or not you should sue for
damages or rescission cannot be decided
upon the facts herein stated. We would
advise you to go into the matter more
fully with a local lawyer.

OVERCHARGE OF ACCOUNT

Q.—Some time ago I had my shoulder broken
40 miles from town. I sent for the doctor and, at
one in the afternoon, he said he would be at my
house at six in the evening. Instead of coming
direct he went out of his way on a horse deal,
bought two horses, came to my house after 10
o'clock at night, stayed all night and went off on
another horse trade. He had a livery rig and
driver. He charged me \$40 which I paid and not
a word was said about the livery rig until over a
year after when a bill was presented to me for \$12
and interest. Must I pay the bill?—H. B., Sask.

A.—Do not pay the bill and if you are
sued defend the action.

LIABILITY ON NOTE

Q.—Can a man force an endorser of a joint lien
note to pay same if note is past due for three years
and endorser has never been notified of non-pay-
ment of same before?

A.—The endorser of a promissory note
is liable only if note is protested or notice
of dishonor given on due date. A lien
note is not a promissory note and merely
writing your name on the back does not
make you liable. In order to render you
liable there must be a written guarantee
to answer for the debt of the maker
signed by yourself or authorized agent.
You, however, speak of this note as a
joint note. If by that you mean you
signed it on its face you are a maker and
are liable. If you signed it on its back
you are not liable unless you signed a
guarantee such as mentioned above.

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erna Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the women's provincial secretary for Alberta.

WEST EAGLE HILLS HOMEMAKERS

Dear Miss Beynon:—Our club has entered on its third year of work. During the past two years we have met at the homes of the different members on the last Thursday in each month. At one time we had a membership of twenty-two, but owing to new clubs being organized, some members leaving the district, etc., we have now only fourteen. The first year was our best. We had a program made out for the year and responses to "roll call" to suit the subject or the month. Last year we did not use a program and a number of our members were away so we have not seemed to accomplish much. We sent some blankets, socks, bandages and night shirts for the soldiers.

In October last we were pleased to have with us Miss Harrison and Mrs. Archibald, of Saskatoon. The latter gave a very interesting and helpful demonstration on bread-making at our afternoon meeting. In the evening Miss Harrison addressed us at a public meeting in the school house. We were sorry that there were so few present at this time to hear Miss Harrison's talk on the "Aims and Objects of Our Clubs."

We learned afterwards that our meeting was not so well advertised as we had thought. This was to have been our annual meeting, but on account of our visitors from Saskatoon being present we called for a special meeting to be held at the home of our secretary, Mrs. Geo. Truscott. This was held the first Thursday in November and the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Will Nelson; vice-president, Mrs. F. F. Marsh; secretary-treasurer, Miss Olive Nelson; librarian, Mrs. Fred Nelson; program committee, Mrs. Geo. Nelson, Mrs. L. Stewart, Mrs. W. Ellis, Mrs. W. Doyle; music committee, Mrs. Chas. Truscott, Mrs. Geo. Truscott, Mrs. Aitchison. After the election of officers took place it was decided that each of the members send a box of home-made candy to the different boys from this district whom we knew were at the front or in training. Mrs. Truscott then served a very appetizing lunch.

Our next meeting was held at the home of our new president. The response to roll call was to have been on Christmas decorations or menus, but very few responded. It was decided to send Mrs. Fred Nelson, also Miss Olive Nelson, as delegates to the district convention to be held in North Battleford. We had several visitors present and at the close of the business a very pleasing event took place in the form of a china and linen shower, given in honor of Miss Isabel Black (one of our members), who was married some two weeks later. Rice was also very much "showered," after which our hostess served a dainty lunch. It was decided to dispense with our December meeting, our January meeting to be held at the home of Mrs. Hugh Nelson.

In closing I would like to say that I have read with great interest the reports from the other clubs and extend to them all on behalf of our club best wishes for a happy and successful New Year.

MRS. W. H. AITCHISON,
Club Reporter.

SMILEY STILL BUSY

Dear Miss Stocking:—It has been some time since you have received a report from Smiley Women Grain Growers. We have been doing some Red Cross work recently and have been arranging for a Christmas tree at Smiley for the children, who are about fifty in number.

We met at the home of Mrs. Joe Seale, December 11, and elected officers for 1916 as follows: President, Mrs. H. E. Rosenberger; vice-president, Mrs. J. Valance; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. E. Smiley; delegate to convention, Mrs. Smiley; visitor, Mrs. R. Burse.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. SMILEY,
Sec.-Treas.

We welcome the reports from the Smiley Club and will be glad to see them continued. Such a club as the one at Smiley has great possibilities and an influential future, if there are fifty children

among the homes of its members. They can strive to make the community a better and a more progressive place for the little ones to grow in. They can provide the social life that the growing children on the prairie need so badly and can make the community so attractive a place to live in that the children will never know that aching desire to leave the farm for centres of culture and exciting action.

E. A. S.

A WIDE RANGE OF DISCUSSION

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Women Grain Growers of Fortune held their meetings on the last Thursday of each month during the year 1915. There was an average of nine members present at the meetings. The topics for discussion were as follows: "An Ideal Home," "Influence of the Home and Surroundings," "Sunday Dinners for Summer," "Home Nursing," "Etiquette and Good Manners in the Home," "Canning and Preserving," "Ways to Lighten Labor," and "Principles of Cooking and Food Values."

A box social was held at the residence of Mrs. Auld to raise funds to send our delegate to Regina. Donations were given to the Rosetown Hospital and the Red Cross Society.

The following officers were elected for the year 1916: President, Mrs. Brookbank; vice-president, Mrs. Boyle; secretary, Mrs. P. Javens; directors, Mesdames Franklin, Macey, Crossman, Brooks, Ward and Miss J. McMechan.

Sincerely yours,
MRS. P. JAVENS,

Rosetown.

Fortune Women Grain Growers have been discussing interesting subjects. They have found a solution of the problem that confronts many prairie women, when they long for some companion with whom they may talk over the many domestic and state matters that affect their welfare.

E. A. S.

NEARLY FIVE HUNDRED FOR HOSPITAL

Dear Miss Stocking:—The regular monthly meeting of the Laura W.G.G. was held on Wednesday, December 8, at the home of Mrs. Winch. There were thirteen members and four visitors present.

The secretary of the town council read an appeal for help for the Patriotic Fund and asked for all the help that we could give. The matter was laid aside until the collecting for the hospital ward was completed. After some discussion it was decided to have a pie social to draw for the cake that had been made to be sold for the hospital fund. It was decided that the social be held in the Orange Hall and that all ladies bring cakes, pies or sandwiches. Mrs. Cross was asked to make the tea and coffee.

As this was the annual meeting the officers were elected. It was moved by Mrs. Carr that the president succeed herself in the ensuing year and carried by a unanimous vote. Mrs. Carr was elected vice-president and Miss Douglas asked to continue her position as secretary. Mrs. Beale consented to act as secretary in the absence of Miss Douglas.

A paper on Christmas gifts was given by Miss Douglas, after which a very delightful lunch was served. We have raised \$478.30 towards the Saskatchewan unit of the Red Cross hospital division and expect to have five hundred in a very short time. We had three new members join our Association, bringing the membership up to twenty-four.

Sincerely,
FLORENCE DOUGLAS,
Sec'y Laura W.G.G.A.

The Laura Club will become noted for its energy, especially along philanthropic lines. We congratulate them on their success in raising funds to assist the humane work that the hospitals in the war zone are doing.

E. A. S.



Would You Like to Have These Pretty Calendar Cards Come to You One Each Month until you have the full Set of Twelve?

They are really worth while for they are exact reproductions in color of twelve paintings by Frank H. Desch

Beautiful is the only word to describe them, as you can see, even though the black and white illustrations cannot convey the full charm of the original colors. Indeed, so forcibly did their daintiness and beauty strike one of our staff that he procured a full sample set and had the heads framed in groups of six, as reproduced above. So pretty was the effect, and so promising of a charming decoration on the walls of living-room, den or bedroom, that we felt it would be appreciated if we passed the idea along.

All you have to do to get these cards is send us your name and address—together with 10 cents to partly cover the postal and mailing charges—and we will see that the cards are mailed to you every month, beginning with February. But send your name at once, so that it will be sure to be included in the list of those to whom the cards are sent.



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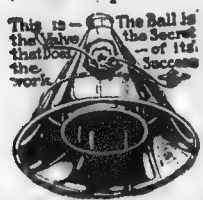
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

PLANNING FOR SPRING

Let the weather man howl and rage as he will, we can't help feeling that once January is past it is time to look forward to spring, and the coming along of a seed catalog the other day made it seem still nearer. Indeed it was of this very seed catalog that I intended to speak. When I was little we kiddies were just as much excited over it as the grown folk and listened with the greatest interest to the long debates over the variety of onions and carrots and cauliflower that should be chosen for the coming season.

I hope that all the readers of the Young Canada Club will plan to have a little garden of their own this summer, not a great many things you know, merely one, two or at most three kinds of flowers or vegetables. It is so much better to have a little patch well cultivated than a large strip of ground full of hard lumps and weeds.

If you have had little or no experience in gardening choose something easily grown, such as the African Daisy which isn't the least bit fussy about the soil it has, tho it does better of course in good soil, and which blooms early and late, or the French marigold or a bed of lettuce or radishes or carrots.

More experienced gardeners may branch out into planting perennials meaning plants that come up from the same roots year after year. After the seed of these plants is sown it is such a long, long while before the plants appear that it seems as if they never would come up. Sweet William and Infant's Breath, or Gypsophila, are not so slow, but Larkspur, Verbena and Gaillardia are very slow and one is apt to get tired waiting for them. Then of course they won't bloom the first year and that is a bother, but when they do begin to bloom they are very pretty and it is handy to have them come along each year without being planted again.

DIXIE PATTON.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

There is one event in my life which I shall never forget and it seems to me as tho it was only yesterday when it happened, altho it is at least six years ago.

When we first came to Canada from New Zealand we lived at Birtle, Manitoba, for two years, and while we were there my uncle came out from Ireland and lived with us. Then my parents, my only sister and I came to Welwyn, Saskatchewan, to live. The distance between Welwyn and Birtle is about thirty miles, and we took our goods over in a sleigh, uncle doing this while father was working at home. One day uncle went for a load of furniture and as he had not returned by dark we did not think he would come home that night. During the day a strange man came to our place and after walking up and down behind our bush for a long time, he came to the house and asked if he could stay all night. Mother said he might and as we did not have many beds she made a small one downstairs. This man had a gun and a watch that he seemed to keep very close to him. When he went to bed he left his gun by the door and his watch on the table. Soon we all retired.

During the night father woke and on hearing a noise downstairs he woke mother. When we heard the noise we two children awoke. When father had listened for a minute he got up. Mother and he thought it was the man downstairs and thought he was going to do some mischief. They heard a man go over to the table and pick up the watch. Then he went over and picked up the gun and as we listened we heard him coming upstairs. Father went to the top of the stairs with mother close behind and prepared to knock the man back downstairs when he came up. The man struck a match about half way up, but it went out so quickly that father did not see who it was. The man came on up and father was just going to spring on him when he lit another match and they saw it was uncle. Before this father had not been frightened, but now he was to think of what might have been. I have not had such a fright since.

FLORENCE MCGIBNEY,
Welwyn, Sask. Age 13.

A LONG JOURNEY

I am going to write about my trip from Nebraska to Manitoba. We lived on the division line between Nebraska and Kansas. From there we started on our trip. We stayed in St. Paul, Minnesota, all one day and went down to the Mississippi River. It was shallow at the edge and my brothers and I were going in to wade when a deaf and dumb man made a motion that there was a jump off there and we would be drowned so we did not go.

It took us three days and two nights to get to Virden from our home in Chester, Nebraska.

JAMES LASBY,
Virden, Man. Age 10.

THE FLYING SQUIRRELS

One day my brothers and I were out getting wood. When my brother went to cut down a hollow tree four or five flying squirrels came out and ran up the tree. First one of them darted down towards the ground then sailed up again to another tree. Then the rest went, but sailed to different trees.

We thought we would like to have a couple of them to keep, so my brother ran up to a neighbor who lived near by and got a little pail with a lid on. We punched some holes in the lid so they could get air. After chasing them from one tree to another one crawled under some bark and we caught it and put it in the pail then went after another.

We got the next one with less difficulty, for when it sailed for another tree it didn't make it and I caught it just as it started to run up the tree. After we had got the two we went on getting our wood in more of a hurry for we wanted to get home and show what we had got to our parents.

When we got home we set to work at once to make them a cage. The cage was made of tin about two feet long and a foot and a half wide, with screen front. There was a little box in the corner of the cage for their nest. We put lots of feathers in so they could have a good nest. For about a week they seemed bashful and afraid, but after that at night they would go thru all kinds of exercises.

After they got to doing tricks we gave them a swing and many other different things. It was amusing to watch them, they were so limber and quick. We had them for over a year till one of them died, then we turned the other one loose.

S. LESLIE MCGINITIE,
Tofield, Alta. Age 14.

WHAT HAPPENED YESTERDAY (Honorable Mention)

It happened like this: I was carrying shavings in my apron to the fire and it blazed up and caught fire. I ran crying to a man who was working and he put it out with his hands. They were burnt so he had to have bandages on them and I was hurt badly.

KRISTINE KALDOR,
Loreburn, Sask. Age 9 years.

AN EVENT OF YESTERDAY

It was the night when all the stores in our town of Mannville were busy making preparations for the great celebration of July 1, which was to take place the next day. The stores had all their orders in and were putting things in their right places and cleaning up, so when the things were all in order the storekeepers quickly retired to bed and in fact all the people did except a few who stayed up to shoot fire-crackers. From these fire-crackers this dreadful event happened.

It was about midnight and these people who were staying up were enjoying themselves with shooting the fire-crackers; but soon, whether it was an accident or not, one of these fire-crackers lit on the roof of the curling rink (while it was still burning) and so set it on fire. The fire soon spread all thru the rink and before help was obtained the flames spread to two other buildings, one being a large grocery store, the other an implement store.

All the people of our vicinity felt badly over it, for not a thing was saved, but we hope the owners will soon build up again and may these never come to such fate again.

BETTIE E. MIES,
Mannville, Alta. Age 12.



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The Country Cook

Tried and tested recipes will be welcome for this column. Recipes will be published, on request, for any dish. Address all correspondence, "The Country Cook, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg."

At this particular time of year the supper dish is somewhat of a problem. In summer when there are plenty of fresh fruits, fresh vegetables and eggs the "relish" for the evening meal is a comparatively easy matter. In the winter we crave heartier foods, and the question is to find combinations that are wholesome, easily digested and palatable.

So we have to depend mostly on combinations of fish and potatoes, cheese and macaroni or scallops made out of fresh or canned vegetables. Fish contains all the elements of meat in a very easily digested form. In the white fleshed fish most of the fat is secreted in the liver, hence these fish are deficient in carbon, but very easy of digestion. In the pink fleshed fish the fat is distributed thruout the body. In an inland country like this it is hard to obtain prime fish, for there is no use disputing the fact that however good the methods of transportation, fish loses much of the desirable flavor and acquires some not very desirable ones in transit. However, we have the white fish, jack fish and trout of our own lakes and they are all excellent.

Many of the salt and cured fish are very good if properly cooked. Salt cod is delicious boiled and served either with a cream sauce or a bit of salt pork. Perhaps I should not have said boiled, for salt cod should never be boiled. Soak the fish over night in plenty of cold water, changing the water at least once, put on to cook in cold water, and as soon as the water reaches the boiling point pour it off and cover again with cold water, let come to the boiling point, taste to see if the fish is fresh enough and if it is right let stand in the hot water for ten minutes, serve with cream sauce or pork scraps. To prepare the latter take some fat salt pork, cut in cubes, put on in cold water and parboil for one minute, drain and cook slowly in the frying pan until the fat runs freely and the pork scraps are crisp, pour over the fish and serve.

Salt Codfish. Creole Style

Wash and soak the codfish over night, 1 pound. Put 2 tablespoonfuls of butter and one onion sliced in a sauce pan and cook very slowly until the onion is soft. Boil 1 cup rice for 20 minutes, add this and the codfish to the onion, 1/2 can of tomatoes, a little pepper and if necessary a pinch of salt, cover the saucepan and cook gently for 20 minutes.

Perhaps there is no way in which salt cod is quite as good as in fish balls. Fresh fish may be substituted. Take 1 cup boiled and shredded, add 5 cups potatoes mashed, 3 tablespoons melted butter or bacon dripping, a little pepper, and salt if necessary, enough milk to moisten well, form into balls, roll in flour and fry in hot fat until the outside is brown, then set in the oven until they are well heated thru.

Codfish Souffle

1/2 lb. salt cod, 2 eggs, 1 pint of mashed potatoes, 1 salt spoon pepper. Pick apart the fish, wash well in cold water, cover with boiling water and let stand for 1 1/2 hour, drain and press dry. Have ready the mashed potatoes that have been beaten until light; stir in the codfish, add the pepper and the yolks of the eggs, and lastly fold in the whites beaten stiff. Put in a baking dish and cook in a quick oven until a golden brown.

Fish Chowder

Fish chowder is very appetizing, I know of nothing that goes better on a cold day. Take some fat salt pork, or if you have not pork bacon dripping will do, fry slowly in a saucepan and add 1 large onion, then a layer of potatoes and a layer of fish until the pot is full (allow about 1 lb. fish to each quart of sliced potatoes), pour on some hot water, not quite enough to cover, and cook slowly until the potatoes are tender. Just before the chowder is cooked add salt and pepper and 1 cup milk or cream. Fresh fish makes better chowder than salt fish.

Potato Chowder

If fish is not available potato chowder makes a very good substitute. 1 quart milk, 6 good sized potatoes, 1 tablespoon

flour, 1 tablespoonful butter, 1 tablespoonful chopped parsley (this may be omitted), 1 good sized onion, 1 level teaspoon salt, pepper. Pare and cut the potatoes into dice, chop the onion. Put a layer of potatoes in the bottom of a kettle, then some onion, salt and pepper, when all the materials are used add a pint of water, cover and cook until potatoes are tender, about 20 minutes. Rub the butter and flour together and add the boiling chowder. Serve hot.

Macaroni a la Italienne

Italy is the home of macaroni and the Italians are most skillful in preparing appetizing and economical dishes from it. Italian macaroni has about the same food value as our white bread. Macaroni and cheese are the bread and meat of the Italian laborer. Macaroni is often badly cooked, put into water that is not boiling, cooked too long, a bit of sauce and cheese put with it and baked, this forms a pasty mess and is indigestible. No matter what the final dish is to be, the first preparation of macaroni is the same. Fill a good sized kettle partly full of rapidly boiling water, add some salt, throw in the macaroni and boil rapidly for 30 minutes, drain and throw it into cold water to blanch, drain again and it is ready for baking, etc. Take 1/4 lb. macaroni, 2 tablespoonfuls butter, 2 tablespoons flour, a little pepper and salt, 1/2 cup brown stock, 1/2 cup tomato pulp, 1/4 cup cheese. To make the tomato pulp rub some canned tomato thru a sieve and boil gently until the watery part has evaporated. Make a sauce of the butter, flour seasoning, stock and tomato pulp, put in a double boiler and add the cheese, as soon as the cheese is melted and the mixture hot serve.

Macaroni Timbale

1 pint cold cooked meat, 1/2 cup soft bread crumbs, 1 tablespoon grated onion, 2 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon salt (level), a little pepper and 4 ounces macaroni or spaghetti. Cook the macaroni as in previous recipe, cut into the thinnest possible slices. Brush timbale moulds or if you have not these plain cups with butter, sprinkle with bread crumbs, put the slices of macaroni against the sides of the cup. Mix the bread crumbs, eggs, seasoning, meat together, pack in the cups, place in a pan of hot water, cover with oiled paper and bake in the oven for 1/2 an hour. Remove carefully from the moulds and serve with tomato sauce.

Scalloped Lamb or Beef

Remove skin and fat from thin slices of cold meat, cover the bottom of a baking dish with buttered cracker crumbs, add a layer of meat and one of macaroni or rice, boiled. When all is used pour over tomato sauce and cover with buttered cracker crumbs and bake until crumbs are brown.

Smothered Toast

Chop cold meat fine, season and add a little gravy or stock to moisten, and if liked a bit of onion juice. Toast some pieces of bread, heat the meat and pour over the toast. This is a good supper dish and uses up any left over bits of meat.

Salmon Scallop

There are few things that taste almost as good as canned salmon, at any rate it is as good as the salmon we get so far inland. 1 can salmon, picked fine, 1 pint bread crumbs, place in layers in a dish. Heat 1 pint milk, 2 tablespoons butter, season with pepper and salt, pour over salmon and bake. 1 teaspoonful Worcester sauce adds much to the flavor of this.

The Country Cook.

REASON ENOUGH

"What caused you to become a tramp?"

"The family physician, ma'am. He advised me to take long walks after meals, and I've been walking after them ever since."

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Marketing and Credit

The subject of co-operation in the distribution of farm products, together with the matter of farm financing, formed the chief subjects of discussion at the conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, held in Chicago during the first week of December. There were upwards of six hundred persons in attendance, including half a dozen from Canada. The conference was comprised of delegates and individuals from nearly every state in the union. There were a large number of professors and presidents from agricultural colleges and federal and state agricultural officials.

There were about twenty-five farmers and about an equal number of railway men, a small number of politicians and a few bankers. It could not be called a farmers' convention in any sense of the word, but its entire time was devoted to the discussion of farmers' problems, and there is no doubt that the great majority of those present were sincerely interested in matters beneficial to agriculture. Sir Horace Plunkett, the great Irish co-operator, was expected to be present, but found it impossible to attend. He, however, prepared a very interesting paper,

which was read to the convention. David Lubin, the American representative at the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome, was present, and gave an interesting talk on his impressions gathered after investigating the agricultural conditions throughout the world. The addresses given and papers read at the conference are being published in book form in the course of the next few weeks and will be available for distribution. The convention was a sort of clearing house for ideas, and while recommendations were many, it was the consensus of opinion that the real work to bring about changes in conditions must be done by the farmers themselves. Being drawn from such

a wide area, and not being representative of any section or class of people, it would not be expected that the conference itself would become an effective organization from the very fact that there could be little permanence in its membership. It could, however, and did bring recommendations before the state and federal governments which will tend to centre public opinion on agricultural problems. The resolutions adopted give an idea of the general scope of the conference and the opinion of the delegates present. The resolutions were as follows:

Marketing of Crops

The immediate needs in respect to better marketing are standardization and information, to the end that a trade classification as to pack or grade may mean the same thing in one market as another and that farm products may be intelligently priced and distributed.

(a) Standardization—We believe that under the interstate commerce clause and the weights and measures clause of the federal constitution, congress has ample powers to prescribe standard packs and grades of all farm products both in country and city districts, and we recommend that the department of agriculture, thru such agencies as may be provided, be authorized to evolve from the best business practices and to establish by such means as may be devised, standards of measure and quality for all merchantable farm products. We recommend that congress immediately provide by law for federal inspection of commodities of large volume, such as grain, hay and cotton, whereas such inspection is now conducted under state law or under rules of commercial bodies, to the end that by such future inspection all the classifying and grading of articles of interstate or foreign commerce may be made uniform.

(b) Information—Accepting as we do the trade law of supply and demand as universal and inexorable, the conference approves the employment of governmental agencies in the collection of seasonable information reflecting the acreage, condition and output of farm products; and we urge greater effort and, if need be, more generous expenditures in order that such reports and estimates may be more accurate. But we insist that equal energy be employed by the governmental agencies in collecting and disseminating corresponding seasonable information covering the manufacturing, commercial and other trade conditions which reflect the rate of consumption of each given farm product.

We recommend that the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce and the office of markets be provided with the necessary means and be required to cooperate in the collection and dissemination of information which will enable the producer fairly to price and wisely to distribute his products. We recommend that this information be furnished while the farmer has produce to sell and not after he has sold it to organized traders and speculators who, under present conditions, are enabled to prosper unduly at the expense of the farmer.

(c) State Market Commissions—In view of the fact that market commissions are rendering valuable service to producers and consumers in broadening markets, in aiding the producer to secure a compensatory price for such products, and the work of such marketing commissions can be greatly aided and producer and consumer still further benefited by increasing the number of such state marketing commissions, the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits hereby strongly urges the states in the union, which have not yet created a marketing commission, to do so at the earliest time in the interest of their own producers and consumers as well as in the common interest.

(d) Terminal Markets—We recognize that the practices common in many of our terminal markets have caused a great deal of dissatisfaction among producers, and a consequent shattering of confidence even in the worthy agencies of distribution. The National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits, therefore, places itself on record as favoring federal legislation for interstate shipments, which will require commission merchants and any other receivers of farm products on consignment, to keep a uniform system of accounts, giving each shipment a number in rotation,

What Did Little Mary Buy?

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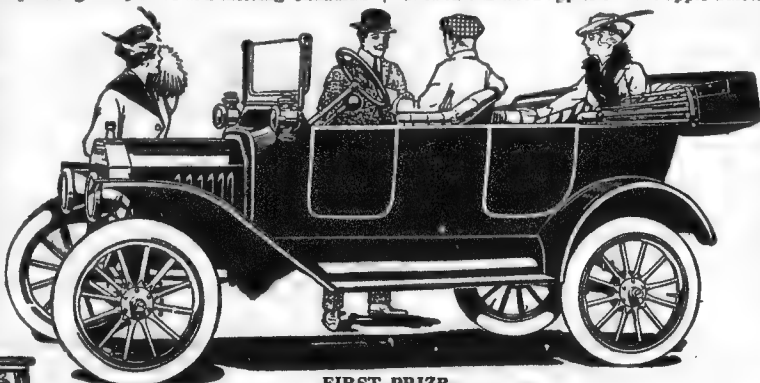
JOHN BROWN owns a prosperous grocery store in a thriving Canadian town. He is a live merchant and attributes much of his success to his novel methods of creating interest in his store.

Recently, he took several lines of his regular goods, put them under cover in boxes and barrels, and wrote the name of each article on the outside. Only he mixed up the letters in each name so that instead of spelling the right name of the article, it spelled something different altogether. For instance box 9 contains Raisins, but Mr. Brown jumbled the letters in the words Raisins until they read "Si Rains." Then he

rubbed the word apples off the apple barrel, and jumbled the letters in that name until they read "Ples Pa," as you see on barrel 11.

Fourteen lines of goods in Mr. Brown's store were displayed this way, and a prize was given to any customer who could place an order for all fourteen and tell the number of the box each was in. Little Mary went to Brown's store to make her purchases, guessed all the names correctly and won the prize. Can you do as well?

Two of the names are already given to you to start you right. What are the other twelve?



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THIS CONTEST IS ABSOLUTELY FREE OF EXPENSE

If your answers gain 120 points you will win First Prize

A FEW HINTS.—The goods mentioned under each of the fourteen numbers, are staple lines such as are to be found in every grocery store and in regular use in every home. No trade-mark names or products of any particular firm or manufacturer are given,—just the regular name of each product or article. A good plan is to write down the names of all the things usually found in a grocery store and use the list as your guide. Be careful, because Mr. Brown was clever, and sometimes he made two or three words, and even more out of a name. The judges will award the prizes in this contest, according to the points gained by each entry, and we will fully advise you of the method, when your answer is received. For instance, 60 points can be gained by sending a correct answer to each of the twelve names you can guess, there are ten points given for general neatness, ten for style, spelling, punctuation, etc., and when you qualify, 40 points additional can be gained. Take lots of time to puzzle out your answer, be neat and careful, and you can win a good prize.

THE OBJECT OF THE CONTEST.—Every loyal Canadian will approve of the object of this great contest. Frankly, it is to advertise and introduce EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, Canada's greatest magazine, to hundreds of new homes, which should know that a magazine of such excellence and real worth is being published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You can help us to do this, when you enter the contest, but you do not have to be a subscriber nor are you asked or expected to take the magazine or spend a single penny in order to compete and win the touring car or one of the other magnificent prizes.

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Follow These Simple Rules Governing Entry to the Contest

1. Write your answers on one side of the paper only, and put your name (stating Mr. Mrs. or Miss) and address on the upper right hand corner. Anything other than the answers and your name and address, must be on a separate sheet.
2. All letters must be fully prepaid in postage. Do not forget to. war tax stamp.
3. Members and employees of Continental Publishing Co., Limited, and of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, also their relations and friends are not allowed to compete.
4. Boys or girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete.
5. Contestants will be permitted to submit as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle, but only one set can be awarded a prize.
6. Different members of a family may compete, but only one prize will be awarded in any one family or household.
7. Judging will be done by three Toronto gentlemen, having no connection whatever with this firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry; 120 points, which is the maximum, will take first prize. Points will be

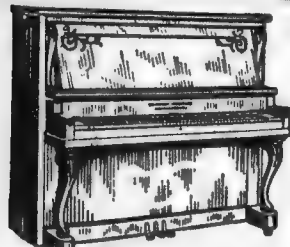
awarded for each correct answer, also neatness, handwriting, punctuation, and fulfilling the conditions of the contest. Prizes will be awarded 31st day of March, 1916.

8. Each competitor will be required to show the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, which will be sent without charge, to three or four friends or neighbors who will want to subscribe. For this service the company agrees to reward you with a cash payment or a handsome gift. Such rewards to be entirely in addition to any prize your answers may win.

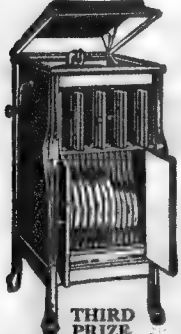
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Address your replies to the CONTEST EDITOR, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD

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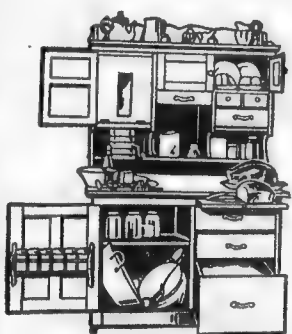
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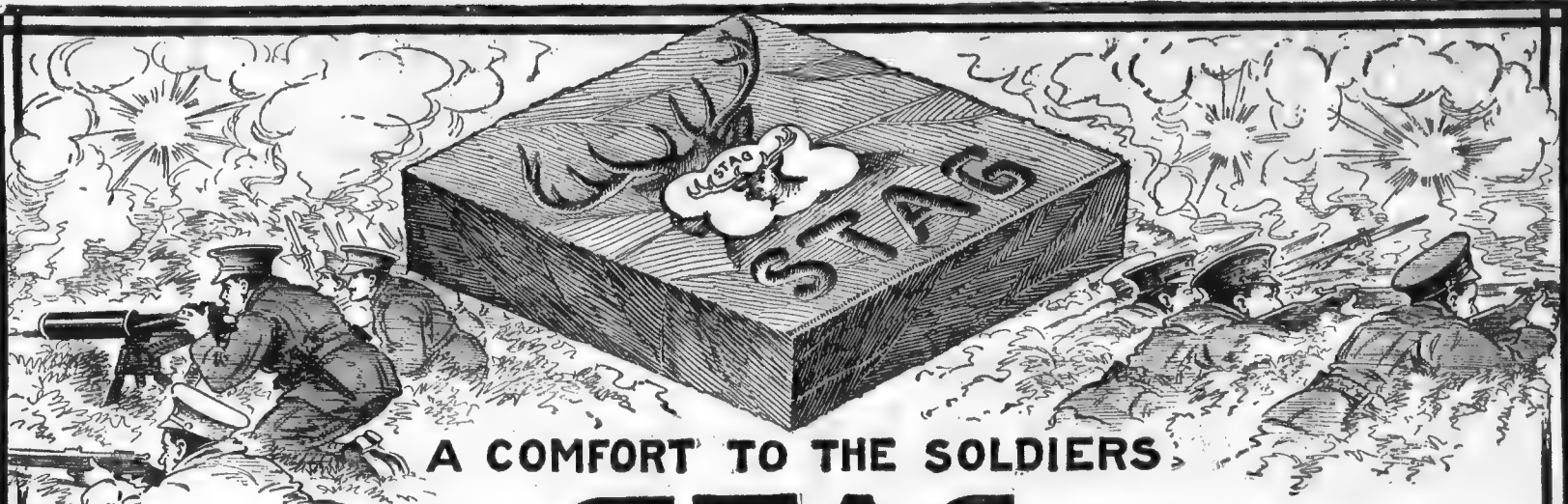
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showing date and from whom received, date of sale, name of purchaser and price; to forward a transcript of the entry promptly to shipper; and to keep all such records open at all times for examination by a shipper, or any state or federal official.

In our opinion, the proper administration of this legislation can only be accomplished by stationing federal inspectors at all the large terminal markets.

Rural Credits

(a) Aid and Direction in Reclamation. Conditions have arisen in certain sections of the United States in recent years that are retarding rural development and making it more and more difficult for farmers of small capital to become owners of the land they cultivate. These conditions include higher prices for land in private ownership, higher cost of irrigation, higher cost of living, higher wages and larger outlay to improve and equip farms. The influence of such conditions is shown in the falling off in land settlement in certain sections of the country, and in the increasing number of failures among these settlers. It is shown in the other sections of the country by the decreasing number of farms cultivated by their owners and by the colonizing of rural districts with people who are able to pay higher rent because they will accept a debased standard of living.

We believe that the remedy for these conditions existing in the irrigation sections is to be found in legislation by the states, or by the nation and the states, which will provide money to be loaned settlers to aid in the preparation of public land for cultivation and for the purchase of such privately owned land to be resold to settlers under methods and conditions similar to those now in successful operation in Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and other countries.

As such legislation would involve a radical departure from past methods and policies, and as the systems of other countries would have to be modified to conform to our needs and conditions, the first step toward the inauguration of such legislation should be comprehensive investigation of the subject.

This conference, therefore, favors and recommends to congress the appointment of a commission of five members to investigate the methods and results of land settlement in certain sections of this country where settlement of cut-

Continued on Page 35

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Unequalled Opportunity to Buy a Pure Bred Stallion

OUR SERVICE WILL SUPPLY
JUST WHAT YOU WANT

We have been in the stallion business nearly 15 years and have never had a lawsuit about our guarantee, and the best advertising we get is from our old customers. For the past four years over 50 per cent. of our business each year was with old customers.

YOUR NEEDS—If you or your district needs a good stallion get one now and it will be well advertised for spring. If you have a stallion that you have had 3 or more years that is sound and sure, we will give you an **EXCHANGE**, merely charging you for the difference in age or quality.

We have taken in exchange several aged horses, 8 to 12 years old, that are sound, sure, and good stock horses, that we will sell for about half of their year's earning power.

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Clydesdales Hackneys Shorthorns Yorkshires

I HAVE FOR SALE 18 Clydesdale Stallions and 10 Mares, both imported and home bred.

Four Hackney Mares, all imported, and two of them by the champion "Mathias."

10 Shorthorn Bulls, from calves to 18 months old, including one imported "Nonpareil," a good one, and females of all ages. All the young stock are from imported bulls as well as the dams and grand dams in most cases. I am clearing out the whole herd of 30 YORKSHIRES, as I have not accommodation for them with so much other stock. In the lot there are two imported sows, toppers, one will farrow in January; and all the others descended from them. There are some Fine Sows 18 months old, and the balance last spring litters. Come early if you want them, as they will soon go at the prices I am offering them.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

TAMWORTHS-WHITE LEGHORNS-AYRSHIRES

BACON EGGS CREAM
"In time of war prepare for peace." Now, better than ever, will it pay you to raise good stock. Order your Hard Bred, Hard Bull and Cockerels from HIGH HOW STOCK FARM. I can please you.
THOS. NORLE - DAYSLAND, ALTA.

Our Sleighs are made from Select Wisconsin Swamp Oak



BOB SLEIGH 2 x 5 x 7 ft. with Cast Shoe. Weight 600 lbs. Price: \$27.00 F.O.B. Watrous, Sask. Our Sleighs have two coats of paint, striped, stenciled and varnished. If you need a sleigh here is your best chance to get a good sleigh, that will last for years, at a low price.

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Our Ottawa Letter

Third War Session Opens—Life of Parliament to be extended—

Free Wheat will be debated

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, Jan. 14.—Once more parliament is in session. For the next three months or more there will be an endless flow of talk in the chambers of the two Houses; but the output of progressive legislation to be expected is microscopic. This is all the more likely to be the case because it has been announced that it is to be a "war" session, and that no government legislation of importance is to be expected. Other topics will be discussed and suggestions will be made for the future, but little is likely to be done. Such is the petrifying influence of a war waged against humanity by the kaiser and his junkers, who know not the meaning of the word democracy. On six different occasions parliament has met since the present government received its mandate from the people, a majority of whom decided for high protection and restricted markets. Of the six sessions three have been war sessions. Should the struggle continue for another year there is likely to be still another session devoted largely to the same purposes. This will be made possible at the present sitting by the passage of a resolution requesting the Imperial parliament to extend the life of the Canadian parliament for a year, or until October, 1917.

Speech from the Throne

There are not many Canadians who do not think that on at least two occasions since the outbreak of the war a general election in Canada was in contemplation and many preparations made for the fight. Knowing this, they may be inclined to read with a smile the paragraph in the speech from the throne which made the Duke of Connaught say: "My advisers are of the opinion that the wishes of the Canadian people and the present requirements of the war would be best met by avoiding the distraction and confusion consequent upon a general election at so critical a time."

Apart from the announcement that the important resolution mentioned above would be submitted and that measures would be introduced "to further the effective co-operation of Canada in the defence of the Empire and in the maintenance of this war waged for liberty and lasting peace," there was no intimation of what bills the government proposes to bring down. Reference was made in the speech to the splendid loyalty of the Canadian people; to the fact that 120,000 of our fighting men have already crossed over the seas; that many more are ready to go, and to the circumstance that the call extending the authorized enlistment to 500,000 men had been received with warm enthusiasm. Pleasure was expressed because of the gallantry of Canadians at the front and the self-sacrificing spirit of loyalty displayed by those at home. An expression of thankfulness for the most bountiful harvest in the history of Canada and of conviction that the cause of Great Britain and her allies would triumph, completed a document which will be noted more for its literary excellence than for what it contained in the way of promise.

A Nationalist Speaker

It is unnecessary to say much about the formalities of the opening. There was the usual fuss and feathers and gold lace. When it is necessary to elect a new speaker, however, the opening is a double-deck affair. The day before the chief ceremony takes place the first commoner must be named. For that reason the House met on Wednesday, and the choice of a successor to Hon. Thos. Sproule, who has been called to the Senate, fell upon Albert Sevigny, the young and brilliant member for Dorchester. Mr. Sevigny was elected as a Nationalist, but was one of the first to forsake Bourassa for Borden. He aspires to a portfolio, and if the government is returned at the next general election will undoubtedly be a member of the cabinet. In the absence of Sir Robert Borden, owing to continued illness, Sir George Foster was government leader and proposed Mr. Sevigny for the

speakership in a few well chosen remarks, setting forth his attainments, and expressing the conviction that he would fill the difficult post with dignity and ability.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed, but proceeded in a jocular vein, the doubtless with a purpose, to say something about Mr. Sevigny's past record. He thought that if in 1911 Mr. Sevigny had heard the prediction that he would accept an office from a government presided over by Sir Robert Borden, he would have protested against such an idea. He might even have taken it as an insult, because at that time he was carrying on a campaign of fire and brimstone in Quebec against a Canadian navy and against any participation by Canada in the affairs of Great Britain.

Altho the formalities are over, the real work of parliament does not commence until Monday, when the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne will commence. It will probably last a fortnight.

War Finance

The members are trying to figure out what the financial budget for the session will be. Some think that, before the House rises the minister of finance will be compelled to ask for appropriations totalling at least five hundred millions. The majority are inclined to the view that \$450,000,000 will suffice to cover the expenditure, of which upwards of \$300,000,000 will be required for military purposes. It is rather a difficult matter to estimate what the military cost is likely to be. On New Year's Day, Sir Robert Borden announced that it had been decided to increase Canada's authorized overseas force from one-quarter to half a million men. Were this object to be attained within the next few months the war vote alone would have to exceed four hundred millions. It is hardly possible, however, that more than fifty per cent. of the increased force authorized will be raised within the limits of the fiscal year, so that a sum as large as this will not have to be provided. Should the war continue into another fiscal year and the half-million men be raised, the annual burden for the maintenance of the force in the field would certainly of itself approach the five hundred millions mark.

No intimation is likely to be forthcoming for some time as to the steps it is proposed to be taken by the government to provide the additional revenue which will be required in spite of the great betterment in customs receipts and revenue generally, owing to improved business conditions. It is positively stated by those who profess to be well informed that there will be no important increases in the tariff. It is asserted that such tariff changes as are made will be of a trivial character. It is also stated that there is not likely to be any more direct taxation, while there is but little likelihood of a tax being placed on war profits. Further domestic loans and borrowings in the United States will in all probability have to be resorted to after the one hundred millions loan recently raised is exhausted.

Manufacturers and War Profits

Recently Sir Herbert Ames, who has charge of the Canadian Patriotic Fund, made a little splurge over the fact that a couple of Canadian manufacturers had decided to contribute the profits they had made in excess of normal profits to the Patriotic Fund. He suggested that other manufacturers would be likely to do the same thing. The statement created the suspicion in some quarters that the manufacturers were preparing to draw a herring across the trail of the proposal to tax their war profits. If such was the design, it has apparently been dropped because of decided expressions of opinion on the part of those who favor a tax on war profits that the obligation to pay could not be met by a system of voluntary contributions. These would, in all probability, be confined to a comparatively small group of the makers of large profits. That there will be a decided demand in parliament

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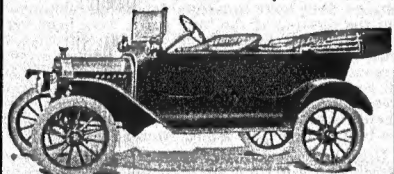
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New 1916 Model Ford or \$570 Cash



To the person obtaining the most yearly or half-yearly subscriptions to The Grain Trade News and Produce Record between now and the 1st of May, 1916, we will give a Ford Car, above model, or a roadster. As a further premium we will allow every contestant 50 cents on every yearly subscription.

Everyone securing ten or more new subscribers will be given a cash prize. Write today for subscription blanks. Special \$50 Cash Prize to canvasser sending in the largest number of subscriptions before March 1st.

Contest not open to city of Winnipeg.
GRAIN TRADE NEWS AND PRODUCE RECORD
627 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg

Forest Home Offerings

Two Clyde Stallions, three and four years; size and quality. Seven Shorthorn Bulls (Reds and Roans), good ones. Yorkshire Sows, in farrow.
Garman and Roland Stations. Phone Garman Exchange

ANDREW GRAHAM, Pomeroy P.O., Man.

for the taxation of war profits is certain.

That there will be a debate in the House on the question of Free Wheat has been made certain by a notice given by J. G. Turiff just as I close my letter. The member for Assiniboia will move: "That, in the opinion of this House, in order to secure to the farmers and people of Canada the advantages of the American market for wheat, wheat products and potatoes, steps should be taken at once to put these articles on the free list in the Canadian tariff."

It looks as tho at least one interesting debate has already been provided for.

A MARK TWAIN JOKE

"I enjoyed your sermon this morning very much," said Mark Twain to a clergyman of his acquaintance. "I welcomed it like an old friend. I have, you know, a book at home containing every word of it."

"You have not," said the preacher. "I have, indeed," returned the humorist.

"Well, send that book to me. I'd like to see it."

"You shall," Mark Twain replied. And he sent the next morning an unabridged dictionary to the minister.

SINGLE TAX AND THE FARMER

Speaking at a political meeting in Ohio, Tom L. Johnson, the great preacher of Democracy, who was mayor of Cleveland at the time, was asked if he favored placing taxes on land. Mr. Johnson replied:

"A tax on land would be an unjust and iniquitous system, but a tax on land values would be the most just and blessed system that the world has ever known. Farmers are great owners of land, but not of land values. We have land in our cities that sells at the rate of five million dollars per acre—any of you farmers got land as valuable as that? In New York City there is land that sells for fifteen million dollars per acre. I will tell of a little talk I had one day with Congressman Pierson, of Tuscarawas County, when we were in Washington together. Pierson was a farmer, and he said to me one day: 'Tom, I cannot go your Single Tax as it would be a hardship on the farmers, and they already have more than their share of the burden of taxation.'"

"I said: 'Look here, Pierson, if I thought the Single Tax would increase the farmers' burden, I would not stand for it for one minute. In fact, if I did not know it would be the greatest blessing to the farmers and the workingmen in the city, I never would advocate it again. I can show you that the Single Tax will lighten the farmers' burden as compared with the present method. Let me ask you some questions—to see if we can't get at the facts in the matter. How much, Mr. Pierson, of the present tax burden do you think the farmer bears?'"

"Well," he answered, "the farmers constitute over half the population of the United States, and I should say that they pay at least 60 per cent. of all taxes."

"Very well, let's call it 50 per cent. to be safe."

"No, no," said Mr. Pierson, "that is too low, they pay more than 60 per cent., rather than less."

"All right, but to be safe, let's call it 50 per cent. Now, Mr. Pierson, I want you to tell me how much of the value of land the farmers of the United States have? Please take into consideration all the valuable coal lands, the iron, silver, gold, copper and other valuable mines—the water power privileges, the railroads and their terminals, including street railroads, telephones and telegraphs, for these are built on the most valuable lands; all the gas and electric lighting rights-of-way, built on land of great value; all the city lots, some of which are worth more than a county of farming land. I want you to take all these into consideration and then tell me how much of the land value the farmers of the United States have."

"Mr. Pierson said: 'Well, I should say, less than 5 per cent.' I said, 'Call it 10 per cent. to be safe.'"

"Oh, no, no; that's entirely too high; that's double."

"Well, we will call it 10 per cent. anyway. Now, don't you see that if all the taxes were raised by a single tax on land values, since the farmers have only 10 per cent. of those values (you say 5) their taxes would be reduced to only one-fifth of what they now are?—that instead of paying one-half the taxes as now, they would under that plan pay but one-tenth?"

"I declare, Tom, I never looked at it in that light, and I guess you have got me."

"So I say to you farmers here tonight, that this Single Tax, of which I am proud to be an advocate, would be to the over-burdened farmers and workingmen the greatest boon, the greatest blessing, the greatest Godsend that any country ever knew."

ALIVE WITH THE DEAD

The wounded Irish soldier was relating his adventures to the inquisitive old lady visitor.

"After we captured th' hill, mum," he said, "we hild it fur a while, but was evintually forced to retrate by th' weight av numbers."

"And were there many dead left on the hill," she asked, anxiously.

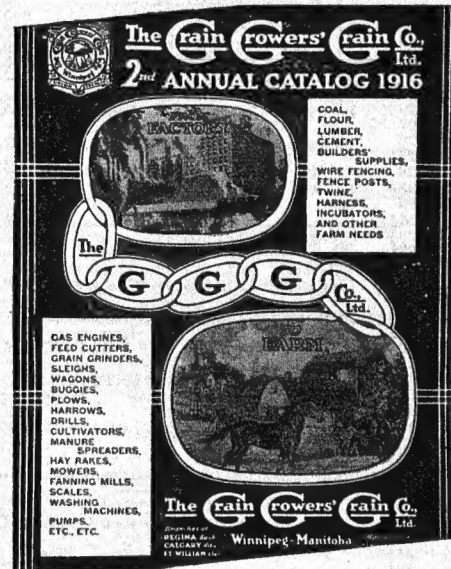
"Dead!" he echoed. "Whoi, the whole hillsoide was simply aloive wid thim!"

It's Ready for Mailing Our



1916 Catalog

Through this farmers' company you have a close connection with the Factory, the Mine and the Mill. When you want farm machinery or general supplies you can profit by the values listed in our new Catalog. Every time you buy through us you make yourself one of those who swell the volume of our business. An increase in business will enable us to make better contracts with our manufacturers and to reduce still further the margin between manufacturers' cost and selling price. Support the co-operative movement. Club with your neighbor and buy in ear lot quantities when you can, thereby making a saving also on freight charges.



Our new Catalog is bigger than last year's. It comprises a wider range of goods and, in many cases, better values. Every farmer in the Prairie Provinces should have a copy—not to see what it looks like, but to use when he wishes to purchase implements or other farm needs.

Do you intend to put up a house, or barn, or any other building this season? If so, this new Catalog will tell you how our practical architects can be of service to you, while we also save money for you in furnishing your lumber and other building materials.

Copies of this Catalog are being sent to those whose names are on our list as shareholders or as customers, either in selling their grain or buying their needs. If you have had letters from us since last August, you will know that a copy is coming to you within a few days, if it has not already reached you. If you are not sure that your name is on our list, write today for a copy of Catalog G. Also tell your neighbors to get one.

Clip out the Coupon, sign your name and address plainly, and send it to us.

The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.,
Winnipeg, Man.

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The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, January 15, 1916.)

Wheat—Since Monday strength has been the feature of the wheat market, both futures and cash. There was a slight break on Monday, but since then the close each day has been as high or higher than the previous, and the gain on May wheat for the week is 3½c, and on cash wheat from 4½c to 5c. There is also a gain in oats prices of 2½c on futures and cash. The demand for cash wheat and oats has been keen with very light offerings. Buyers are taking grain "in store" regardless of the difficulties in regard to shipping, and are paying premiums for grain in a position where it can be forwarded to the seaboard.

Barley—Barley prices have advanced 2½c during the week, with a very moderate amount offering.

Flax—Flax has had wide fluctuations and shows an advance of 13½c since a week ago. The high point during the week was \$228½, a rather remarkable record for this market. Car receipts have been small, on account of shipping restrictions and severe weather.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	May	July
January 11	122½	123
January 12	123	123½
January 13	123½	124
January 14	124	124½
January 15	124½	125
January 17	125	125½
Week ago	120½	120½
Year ago	142½	143
Oats—	May	July
January 11	46½	47
January 12	47	47½
January 13	47½	48
January 14	48	48½
January 15	48½	49
January 17	49	49½
Week ago	46½	47
Year ago	60	60½
Flax—	May	July
January 11	215	215
January 12	220½	220½
January 13	225	225
January 14	228½	228½
January 15	229½	229½
January 17	236	236
Week ago	218	218
Year ago	169	169

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Jan. 15)	
No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	\$1.30½
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.27½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 2 cars	1.26½
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.24
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.23
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.22
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.21
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.20
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.19
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.18
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.16
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.15
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.14
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.13
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.11
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.10
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.09
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.08
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.07
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.00
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.99
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.98
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.97
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.96
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.95
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.94
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.93
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.92
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.91
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.90
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.89
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.88
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.87
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.86
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.85
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.84
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.83
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.82
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.81
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No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.41
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.40
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.39
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.38
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.37
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.36
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No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.05
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.04
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.03
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.02
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.01
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	0.00

No. 1 feed barley, 2 cars	72
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	71½
No. 2 feed barley, 1 car	70½
No. 4 barley, 1 car	72½
Sample barley, 4 cars	70
Sample barley, 5 cars	71
Sample barley, 3 cars	67
No. 1 flax, 700 bu., arrive	2.36
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.36
No. 1 flax, part car	2.40

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Jan. 14, 1916.	
1916 Wheat	
This Year	Last Year
1 hard	82,605.40
1 Nor.	9,507,275.20
2 Nor.	4,174,960.30
3 Nor.	2,844,747.20
No. 4	1,459,826.40
Others	2,567,204.20
This week	20,636,619.50
Last week	19,305,284.20
Increase	1,331,335.30

Oats	
This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	116,527.14
2 C.W.	3,570,085.03
3 C.W.	1,702,934.25
Ex. 1 Fd.	537,043.17
Others	1,468,231.16
This week	7,394,822.07
Last week	7,092,418.28
Increase	302,403.79

Barley	
This Year	Last Year
1 C.W.	653,457.40
2 C.W.	345,997.00
3 C.W.	91,599.42
Feed	67,588.06
Others	154,246.44
This week	1,312,889.36
Last week	1,272,326.44
Increase	40,562.92

Flaxseed	
This Year	Last Year
1 N.W.C.	707,112.55
2 C.W.	74,592.19
3 C.W.	31,225.28
Others	28,435.14
This week	841,366.04
Last week	840,375.11
Increase	990.93

SHIPMENTS	
1916	1915
Wheat	481,117.60
Oats	351,321.04
Barley	40,649.24
Flax	40,182.50
Wheat	266,024.00
Oats	198,240.00
Barley	31,882.00
Flax	4,568.00

INSPECTIONS	
1915	1916
Wheat	32,956
Oats	7,158
Barley	1,447
Flax	484
Screenings	31
Total	42,104

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending Jan. 14, 1916.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt.	20,636,619	7,394,822	1,312,889
Arthur Ter.	351,201		
Depot Harbor			
In Vessels in Can.	1,585,235	2,815,394	
Ter. Harbors			
Total	28,488,493	13,208,561	1,596,058
At Buffalo and Duluth	14,169,014	517,298	106,851
Total this week	44,242,742	16,541,253	1,702,909
Total last week	44,713,130	16,294,493	1,676,413
Total last year	14,394,257	6,526,720	699,067

GRAIN IN INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATORS

For the week ending January 12 there was in store at the interior terminal elevator at Moose Jaw: Wheat, 187,232.20 bushels; oats, 54,337.22 bushels; barley, 8,246.02 bushels; and flax, 4,462.13 bushels. Wheat received during the week was 133,813.00 bushels and wheat shipped during the week was 30,550.20 bushels. In the elevator at Saskatoon there was: Wheat, 1,249,057.30 bushels; oats, 86,802.12 bushels; barley, 5,935.33 bushels; and flax, 23,709.52 bushels. Receipts of wheat during this period were 169,801.50 bushels and shipments were 48,505.10 bushels.

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Jan. 15.—Hogs weakened today owing to the fact that speculators had been unable to dispose of purchases made yesterday. Cattle quotations were almost nominal. There was no urgent call for sheep or lambs.

South St. Paul, Jan. 15.—Hog trade again this week furnished the pyrotechnics in the livestock market, and sensations were frequent from the start-off on Monday. On that day the market broke 25 cents under the strain of a run of practically 44,000, by far the largest total ever arriving here for a single session of the market. These enormous receipts were the result of the sharp advance during the preceding fortnight. The price reverse was not a severe one for shippers who had bought in the country on a safe margin the previous week. In fact, it was rather surprising that the decline was not greater in view of the great receipts buyers were called upon to absorb. But buyers not only completely cleaned up the initial deluge, but came back for more in hungry fashion on succeeding days, with prices again on the upward course. Sellers were given good support by the weather, as blizzard conditions at the middle of the week shut off the run, and a spectacular rise to the highest price position since the opening of last November resulted.

A \$7 top was reached on Thursday upon a straight 30 cent advance and that level was maintained.

Cattle supplies have been seasonable and prices steady to stronger. Sheep and lambs are scarce and prices ruled a quarter higher during the week. Calgary, Jan. 14.—The Livestock Department of the Alberta Farmers' Co-operative Elevator Co. Ltd. reports as follows: This week's Alberta stockyards receipts were 230 horses, 600 cattle, 2,427 hogs. Receipts a year ago were 59 horses, 583 cattle, 5,000 hogs, 1,027 sheep. Outward shipments—10 cars of cattle to New Westminster, 1 of cattle to Vancouver, 1 of cattle to Vernon, 1 of cattle to Edmonton, 5 of cattle to Winnipeg. Hogs—9 cars of hogs to Moose Jaw, 5 of hogs to New Westminster.

Cattle—Top export cattle sold for \$6.85 yesterday, the highest price yet for the season; choice butcher cattle selling at \$6.50 to \$6.70; choice cows at \$5.50 to \$5.85; stock heifers and light stock cows at better than 6 cents with keen enquiry for them.

Early in the week hogs sold for \$8.75 and prices advanced on Wednesday and Thursday to \$8.90. Swift and Co. buying. Owing to heavy supplies

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Jan. 15, were:—

	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.20½	\$1.29½
2 Nor. wheat	1.17½	1.26½
3 Nor. wheat	1.14½	1.22½
3 white oats	.41½	.45½
Barley	.52-64	.67-75
Flax, No. 1	2.16½	2.41

Futures—	
May wheat	1.24½
July wheat	1.24½

Friday we had to sell all our hogs for \$8.85, which was the top of the market.

Sheep—Top yearling wethers and lambs, \$8.00 to \$8.50; ewes, \$7.00.

No. 1 salted hides are worth 10 cents at shipping point. Fresh hides 9 cents.

Toronto, Jan. 13.—One thousand cattle came to the local stockyards today and the mid-week market was strong. Packers had good needs, and as real finished butchers' were scarce, prices, which have been firmer in tendency all week showed a gain of 15 cents per hundredweight. Choice lots of mixed steers and heifers sold as high as \$7.75 and \$7.85, and commission men stated that choice finished butchers' were worth \$8.00, good hought \$7.15 to \$7.65, medium \$6.65 to \$7.15, and common to fair \$6.00 to \$6.65. Demand was strong for bulls and cows for butchering and canning, better classes going at \$6.00 to \$7.25 and medium at \$5.50 to \$6.00, with cutters at \$4.00 to \$4.75 and canners at \$3.25 to \$3.75. The stocker trade was quiet again, with good to choice selling at \$6.00 to \$6.75. Calves were firm at \$9.00 to \$10.50 for good veals. Small meats held steady at \$10.25 to \$11.75 for lambs, \$7.00 to \$8.25 for sheep, and \$6.00 to \$7.00 for heavy and bucks.

Swine held at \$9.50, fed and watered, one packer paying this for 700 head.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Receipts at the Union stockyards during the past week have been as follows: Cattle, 442; calves, 25; hogs, 8,312; and sheep, 57.

The stormy weather and low temperatures of the past week have considerably checked shipments and the receipts at the local yards have been very small indeed. Prices have firmed somewhat in consequence and best steers are selling around 7 cents with best fat heifers from \$6.25 to \$6.50. All round the market is a strong quarter higher except on stockers and feeders and canner cows. There is scarcely any outlet for stockers and feeders, the best of this stuff selling from \$5.00 to \$5.50.

Hogs have been scarce too, and what hogs were on sale brought from \$9.00 to \$9.25. Packers are only bidding \$9.00 now and sellers should figure on this price for this week.

Sheep and lambs are scarcely quotable so few being offered, but the best lambs will bring \$8.25 to \$8.50 and the best sheep around \$6.00 to \$6.50.

Country Produce

Calgary, Jan. 14.—The Produce Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd., Stall 24, Calgary Public Market, reports that dairy butter still continues short of demand. New laid eggs are unchanged, the cold spell having shortened the supply and will keep the price firm. Potatoes are unchanged with a slow sale. Milk and cream are the same. There is a good demand for live poultry, but dressed poultry has a slow sale. Dressed hogs are firm, lights 12 to 12½ cents per pound and heavier weights 10 to 11 cents per pound, prices are firmer with a tendency to an increase.

Winnipeg, Jan. 17.—Note: Prices quoted are all f.o.b. Winnipeg unless otherwise stated.

Butter—There is no change in the market for butter this week. Very little is being received. Prices are: Fancy dairy, 24 to 26 cents per pound; No. 1 dairy, 24 to 25 cents per pound; and good round lots, 21 to 23 cents per pound.

Eggs are more plentiful now and as anticipated last week, dealers are offering a lower price today. New laid eggs are worth to dealers from 35 to 40 cents per dozen. Country shipments are only worth 25 cents per dozen after strict candling.

Potatoes are scarcer and the price has advanced to 60 cents per bushel.

Milk and cream prices remain the same this week. Sweet cream is worth 40 cents per pound of butterfat delivered, sour cream is worth 37 cents per pound of butterfat delivered and milk is still \$2.50 per hundred pounds.

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from January 11 to 17 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej	Feed	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	Rej.
Jan. 11	117½	115	111½	107½	100	90½	80½	42½	39½	39½	38½	37½	61½	56½	49	49	207	201	..	..
12	119½	116½	113½	109½	101½	91½	81½	43½	40½	40½	39½	38½	62	57	50	50	212½	207½	..	..
13	119½	116½	113½	109½	101½	91½	81½	44	41	41	40½	39½	63	58	51	51	217	214	..	..
14	119½	116½	111½	109½	102½	92½	82½	43½	40½	40½	40½	39½	63	58	51	51	216½	213½	..	..
15	120	117½	111½	110	102½	92½	82½	44½	41½	41½	40½	39½	64	59	52	52	216½	213½	..	..
17	121½	119½	116½	112	105	95	85	45½	42½	42½	41½	40½	64½	59	52	52	218½	215½	..	..
Week ago	115½	112½	109½	105½	97½	87½	77½	41½	38½	38½	37½	36½	61½	56½	48½	48½	210½	207½	..	..
Year ago	138½	136½	133½	130	126	122	118	57½	54½	54½	54½	53½	73	68	64	64	162½	159½

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Every variety. Ask for our price list.

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WHITEFISH

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Write Us
STEPHANSON FISH COMPANY
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DRESSED HOGS Butter, Eggs

We are now in a position to handle the above produce in any quantity and should be glad to have you write us for prices. You will receive prompt remittance for any shipment made to
WESTERN PRODUCE CO., 333 William Av., Winnipeg

LIVE HENS WANTED

Hens—any size 12-13c
Young Ducks 14c
Turkeys 15-16c
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Spring Chickens—Best Market Prices

The above prices will hold good for one week. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on receipt of shipment.

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Roos ers 9c
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Geese 12½c
Express Money Order mailed same day received. Crates furnished on request. Prices absolutely guaranteed.
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A. & E. PIERCE & CO.
233 KING STREET - WINNIPEG

Marketing and Credit

Continued from Page 31

over lands, drainage of swamp land and irrigation must be undertaken; and also the causes and results of tenant farming in the entire country; and to prepare a report with recommendations as to the measures needed to remove the obstacles to acquiring farms and the modifications needed in the successful land settlement systems of other countries to ensure their effective operation here.

(b) For Banking Facilities—There are 118 bills or more for rural credit systems before congress at the present time. Many of these bills contain wise provisions that should be enacted in the laws of this country. We are confident that with the undoubted sentiment for better credit facilities expressed in no uncertain tone by the farmers of this country, congress will enact at this session some legislation along the line of rural credit. But this conference goes on record as endorsing only such legislation as will provide for the soundest valuation and the most careful maintenance of true educational values, and only such legislation as is based upon self-help, careful auditing, a sound amortization plan, and the co-operative principle of organization for rural credit banks.

Such a rural credit system should be created to aid:

1. Tenants who are in need of working capital and who are willing to form approved co-operative organizations under which moderate credit may be safely extended.

2. Tenants, who have reached a financial condition which makes the purchase of land a safe risk but who require larger loans and longer time than they can secure under the existing commercial credit conditions.

3. Land owners who desire to add permanent improvements without impairment of working capital.

We oppose any legislation that suggests the wholesale distribution of government funds or the loaning of government credit, in such a way as to encourage land speculation, or land investments which the business experience of our people has shown to be hazardous.

This conference, therefore, strongly endorses a practicable plan for rural credit. It just as strongly protests against any plan that will end mainly in real estate speculation and increase in land values to the disadvantage of actual settlers.

Any plan adopted for aiding settlers by a better system of rural credit should be preceded by an effective plan for preventing the increase of land values that otherwise is certain to deprive the settler of intended aid. This is done in Ireland and elsewhere by fixing in advance the prices at which land shall be sold by owners. It is done in Victoria, Australia, and elsewhere by government purchase and resale to settlers. It might perhaps be done by an unearned increment tax on benefited lands. Whatever method may be adopted on investigation, we consider that this object of preventing speculation and providing that the actual settler rather than the speculator, or so-called "investor" shall have the full advantage of improved credit, is the most needed preliminary step in a program of rural credit, reclamation and land settlement.

We recommend that this conference be represented at Washington this coming session of congress, in the presentation of this phase of rural credits to the proper committee.

Among those present at the conference from Canada were Hon. V. Winkler, Minister of Agriculture, Winnipeg; R. McKenzie, secretary Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg; Professor G. G. White, Manitoba Agricultural College, and G. F. Chipman, editor Grain Growers' Guide. The latter addressed the Convention on the Rise, Growth and Work of the Organized Farmers of Western Canada.

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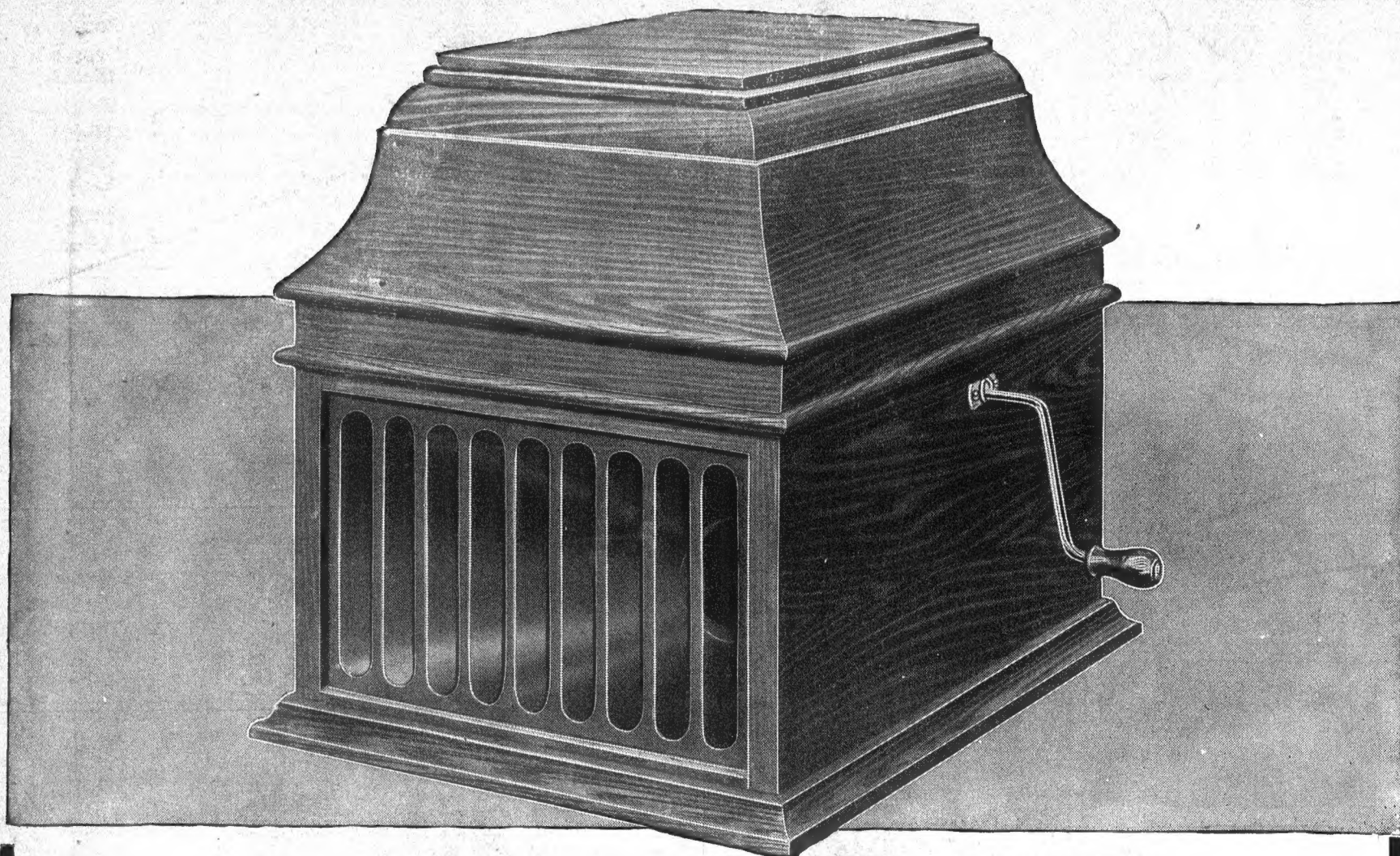
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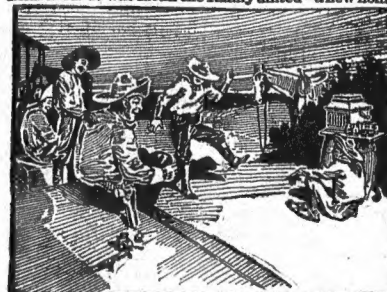
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